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Eastern Europe

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ADN REPORTS BLOC SECRETARIES' MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD092027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (ADN) -- A session of the secretaries for international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers' parties from socialist countries took place in Moscow on 9 December 1983. The session was attended by:

From the BCP: M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Central Committee secretaries D. Stanishev and S. Mikhaylov;

From the MSZMP: M. Ovari and G. Aczel, members of the Politburo and Central Committee secretaries; Central Committee secretary M. Szueros;

From the Communist Party of Vietnam: Central Committee Secretary Tran Xuan Bach;

From the SED: Members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretaries K. Hager, H. Axen, and J. Herrmann;

From the Communist Party of Cuba: J. Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat; A. Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat;

From the Lao Revolutionary People's Party: Central Committee Secretary Saman Vi-Gnaket;

From the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: D. Gombojav, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; G. Adyaa, Central Committee secretary;

From the PZPR: J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee Secretary H. Bednarski;

From the CPSU: K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; B.N. Pohomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Central Committee Secretaries M.W. Zimyanin and K.V. Rysakov;

From the CPCZ: V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and Central Committee secretary; J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.

The session was also attended by department heads and deputy heads as well as other responsible staff of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties.

There was an exchange of views on the international situation, which has sharpened as a result of the failure of the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe caused by the U.S. Administration. Topical tasks of the political, information, and propaganda work under these conditions were discussed. Special attention was paid to the dangerous consequences of the deployment of new American missiles begun in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. The participants in the session noted that the United States and NATO are trying to change the strategic situation in the world in their favor at any price, to destroy the existing approximate balance of power, and to create an additional nuclear threat to the socialist countries.

Those who support the aggressive course of the organizers of the "crusade" against socialism and all progressive forces are pursuing a short-sighted policy and condemn their peoples to subjugate themselves to the egoistic plans of the American military-industrial complex. This increases the danger not only for the countries of socialism but for the whole of Europe and even the United States, and for all the peoples; there is an increased danger of a thermonuclear inferno. The deployment of new American missiles in Europe seriously violates the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, and hinders the continuation of the course worked out at Helsinki.

It was underlined at the session that the countermeasures adopted by the Warsaw Pact states are necessary and forced. Their exclusive objective is to safeguard the security of the socialist countries and to maintain the existing balance of power which, under present conditions, represents a precondition for peace.

American imperialism, which is fanning international tensions, is practicing a policy of brute force and interfering in the internal affairs of independent states. The participants in the meeting affirmed the solidarity of the fraternal parties and peoples with socialist Cuba, with Nicaragua, with the just struggle of the peoples of Grenada, El Salvador, and other Central American countries, and with the struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa for their freedom and independence; they also condemned the aggressive policy of Washington and Tel Aviv in the Middle East. The danger to peace in Asia and worldwide, which emanates from the growing military efforts of the United States, Japan, and South Korea with the help of other reactionary forces was pointed out. The session declared its full support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to normalize the situation in South-East Asia and to transform that region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The representatives of the fraternal parties underlined the firmness of the principled political course affirmed by the leading representatives of the socialist countries in Prague and Moscow this year. They agreed to adopt additional measures to inform the various circles of world public opinion about the concrete and extensive proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. They are aimed at removing nuclear weapons from Europe and radically reducing them as well as other kinds of weapons, on the basis of equality and equal security, in order to reverse the dangerous development and to safeguard detente. In this connection the great importance of the positions and proposals contained in the statements by Y.V. Andropov of 28 September and 24 November 1983, which meet with the enthusiastic support of the people's masses, was underlined.

It was emphasized at the session that the socialist countries have the firm political will and have all the possibilities to prevent the undermining of their security, to defend the interests of socialism and to wage the struggle for a just and lasting peace.

The session expressed readiness to make a contribution toward the expansion and deepening of contacts with all states, movements, organizations, and realistically thinking politicians which work for a constructive solution to the problems of European and international security, for lessening tensions, for lowering the level of military confrontation, for implementing peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation among states, regardless of their social systems. The impending Stockholm conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe could serve these objectives.

The session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike and comradely cooperation, unity, and international solidarity.

BTA VIEWS WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS' SESSION

AU091024 Sofia BTA in English 0834 GMT 9 Dec 83

["A Solid Barrier Before Militarism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 9 (BTA) -- "Under the present peace-endangering situation in the world, the states of the Warsaw Pact are defending their realistic and consistent position. Their policy remains unchanged just as before, and continues to be a policy aimed at the strengthening of peace" stresses RABOTNICHESKO DELO in an editorial commentary in connection with the session of the Committee of Ministers of Defence of the states of the Warsaw Pact, which ended here.

"The reaffirmed unity and the general readiness of real socialism to defend and strengthen the positions of peace carries in itself the necessary chances for overcoming the dangers the world is facing because of the aggressive policy of imperialism," stresses the newspaper.

The commentary analyses the newly-changed military and strategic situation in Europe which came as a result of implementing the plans for the deployment of the new American missiles in some countries of Western Europe. This is the fact which the Western propaganda media are either passing over in silence or otherwise underestimating, but at hand is the challenge thrown in the face of the socialist community, and an open threat to the security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. A response to this threat were the measures announced to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries," [quotation marks as received] RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

The newspaper points out that no attempt of either the United States or any of its NATO allies of presenting the reaction-measures of the Warsaw Pact states as "a military threat" could ever deceive the peoples as to the true source of the present exacerbated international situation in Europe and the world.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON START INTERRUPTION

PAP Commentary

LD092207 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 Dec -- In Geneva on Thursday [8 Dec] the Soviet delegation refused to agree to fix the date of the beginning of another round of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation and reduction in the strategic nuclear armaments of both powers (START) From the Soviet point of view, the U.S. medium-range missiles, currently being deployed in Western Europe, are strategic weapons as they can destroy important military and civilian targets situated deep inside the USSR.

For many years now, the Soviet Union was demanding taking consideration of the U.S. forward-based nuclear delivery means in the global account of nuclear weapons during the SALT I and the SALT II negotiations. In the discontinued Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the USSR was also demanding taking consideration of French and British nuclear potentials. In both cases, to no effect. It is impossible to hold talks when at the same time one of its parties by its armaments causes shifts in the balance of forces to the disadvantage of another partner. It is unprecedented in the history of diplomacy to expect accord in such a situation. An agreement to continue negotiations on the two Geneva planes would actually mean the acceptance of these talks as a smokescreen for the arms race.

ZERI I POPULLIT Article

AU091048 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 9 (ATA) -- The interruption of START talks right after the talks on Euromissiles is another bluff of the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda that genuine peace and security in Europe and in the world will be reached through the American-Soviet talks, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in one of its articles. The failure of START talks is another proof of the wrong illusions that different European countries nurture on the so-called process of Helsinki in the European security. Both "guarantors" of the European security, the USA and the Soviet Union, could not come to terms with one another in the talks which were considered as the "key" to the security of Europe. What kind of disarmament the conference of disarmament which will start in Stockholm next January will tackle with? [sentence as received]

The latest political developments in Europe and everwhere in the world, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, clearly testify that the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony and world domination is reaching the climax. The dialectics of development of relations between the superpowers has left aside the temporary unity of their interests and has brought their fierce rivalry to the fore. The present inclination of the American-Soviet relations is their becoming more tense, something which may lead mankind to a general imperialist war. The recent events testify clearly that both superpowers are getting ready to hurl Europe and the world in the flames of another nuclear war. The failure of START talks too and the missiles being installed in Europe, in the West and in the East, are an undeniable proof that our continent is in a very dangerous situation. Besides the superpowers, responsible for such a grave and explosive situation are also those European countries which submitted to the American-Soviet dictate for the deployment in the territories of these countries of the mass extermination weapons.

The countries that have accepted these missiles, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, have been accounted by the military staffs to be the first that will be transformed into nuclear cemeteries. These weapons threaten not only the countries that accepted them, but also those countries which opposed them forcefully.

BELGRADE: USSR MISSILES 'MAY' GO TO PPR, BULGARIA

AU091541 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Radivoje Rabrenovic report from Moscow]

[Text] Here is a report from Moscow about reaction to the unsuccessfully concluded American-Soviet talks on strategic missiles yesterday [8 Dec] which ended without an agreement on whether these talks will be continued and when. Our correspondent Radivoje Rabrenovic reports that Moscow had constantly considered these talks an inseparable part of the talks on Euromissiles because Moscow considers all American missiles which can reach Soviet territory as strategic arms.

[Begin Rabrenovic recording] This means that it was unrealistic to expect that Moscow will give up its intercontinental missiles, which are the only means with which it can directly reply to the threats from its greatest military rival. In the final analysis, as regards general security, it is believed in Moscow that these intercontinental missiles are less dangerous than the opposing medium-range missiles that are being deployed in Europe.

Where Europe is concerned, it is necessary to say that the attention of foreign observers in Moscow has been concentrated all the time on the Soviet formulation on countermeasures. Now, following certain Warsaw Pact statements and following the meetings of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, and after a separate visit of Marshal Ustinov to Sofia, it appears that we are near a decision on deploying new Soviet missiles in Poland and Bulgaria.

Thus, we come to a paradoxical conclusion. The missile crisis can have unforeseeable consequences for the world, but for military blocs this crisis represents an extraordinary closing of ranks. For the country on whose territory foreign missiles are once deployed, even when these missiles belong to an ally, will hardly ever be able to independently choose its road either in war or peace. [end recording]

BULGARIAN DAILY CARRIES MBFR DELEGATE'S SPEECH

AU092037 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Peter Ivanov 7 December Vienna report "especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO"]

[Text] Lyubomir Shopov, ambassador and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, spoke at a closed plenary session held today. He said that even at the end of the 31st round of talks and regardless of the possibilities for progress created through the 17 February and 23 June 1983 proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, no progress has been reached in resolving the basic issues of reducing the danger of a military confrontation in central Europe. The difference between the statements of the Western representatives on the need to strengthen confidence in Europe and the actions of the NATO countries is becoming even more obvious.

The Bulgarian representative emphasized that the increase in the number of NATO's armed forces and of armaments that are very close to nuclear weapons in their striking capabilities is a direct danger for all Europe. It is natural that this could not have a positive effect on the Vienna talks. That is why the appeals of the Western representative on strengthening confidence and of NATO's proclaimed determination to look for ways toward an agreement in Vienna are, to put it mildly, not in harmony with the actual military activity of the West.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation emphasized that it is high time for the West to give up tactics of setting preliminary conditions and preferring to discuss primarily issues of secondary importance. It is necessary to resolve the basic issues that are connected with limiting and reducing the military potentials in central Europe. The intensified increase in NATO's conventional and nuclear weapons and the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles, which has already begun on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, is gravely complicating the situation on our continent and increasing the responsibility of those participating in the talks on reducing arms and armaments in central Europe. If the Western countries actually want to demonstrate a political readiness and determination for progress at the Vienna talks, the most direct path toward this is to give a constructive answer as soon as possible to the 17 February and 23 June 1983 compromise proposals of the Warsaw Pact states.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY, CONFIDENCE BUILDING ENDS

LD112122 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Dec -- A 2-day seminar on confidence-building measures and military security in Europe wound up here yesterday. The seminar was attended by politicians, scientists, and experts from 17 European countries, the U.S. and Canada.

Discussions conducted during the seminar focused on the current military and political situation, common and divergent interests of 35 states in view of the oncoming Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe as well as the role and significance of dialogue between independent experts and scientists on confidence building and security.

Also yesterday the participants in the seminar took part in a meeting organized by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz. Present were PUWP CC Political Bureau member Stefan Olszowski and Chairman of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) Committee for Foreign Affairs Ryszard Wojna.

NATO MEETING TO INTENSIFY 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

AU091515 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 9 (ATA) -- As the news agencies report, the meeting of the NATO Council began its proceedings in the capital of Belgium yesterday. It is attended by the foreign ministers of the member-countries of this aggressive military bloc. This meeting is held right after the meeting of the defence ministers who discussed the new plans for the further increase of the arms' stockpiles of the "Atlantic Alliance" in the context of the unbridled arms race with the other aggressive bloc of the Warsaw Treaty.

According to the reports, the present meeting of the foreign ministers of the 16 NATO member-countries will reiterate the need of further strengthening the "defence" capability of this bloc, under the notorious pretext of preserving the "military equilibrium" with the Warsaw Treaty bloc. "The Atlantic Council", the official sources point out, will express the determination to go ahead with the deployment of the American "cruise" and "Pershing-2" intermediate missiles in a number of West European countries.

The problems being discussed and the decisions adopted in the latest NATO ministerial meetings have to do with the intensification of the war preparations by the two imperialist superpowers and the aggressive military blocs they manipulate constituting in this way an ever greater danger for the peoples and countries of Europe and the world.

ATA REPORTS 11 ALBANIANS SENTENCED IN KOSOVO

AU101951 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 10 (ATA) -- The judicial terror against the Albanian population in Yugoslavia continues uninterruptedly. As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, a judicial process against 11 Albanians, the majority of whom workers and students, was held in Pristina these recent days. They were sentenced to heavy imprisonment terms of up to 14 years. The above agency reported that they were accused of backing the demand that Kosovo be granted the status of the republic within the Yugoslav Federation. Just as in all the other hitherto judicial processes, the known accusations of "illegal activity", "nationalism", "irredentism" etc. were presented against them. According to TANJUG, the indictment presented says that "the whole activity of the group aimed at creating the republic of Kosovo". During the process, as it comes out from the reports, the accussed openly defended the demand that Kosovo be granted the status of the republic that the Albanians in Yugoslavia enjoy the same rights as those of the other nations and nationalities. The main defendant, Bajruh Dzemajli, who is named by TANJUG as the head of the "group", openly declared that he "fights so that Kosovo gain the status of the republic".

Another report released by the Yugoslav new agency says that on December 5, these Albanian students were judged in Pristina and were sentenced up to 7 years of imprisonment. They were presented by the organizers of the process as members of an organisation named "the Movement for Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia". The judicial process concluded within a day and the sentences were passed on the fabricated accusations of activity "from the positions of nationalism and irredentism", with which the Belgrade authorities try to justify the brutal oppression of the people of Kosovo, the persecution of the Albanians who fight for their national rights.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S USTINOV

Tours Air Force School

AU091349 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet minister of defense, today visited the Pleven Epopee panorama, in which the heroic struggle for the liberation of the Pleven during the Russian-Turkish war is depicted. At this point, the guests are visiting the Georgi Benkovski higher air force school in the town of Gorna Metropoliya, where they are studying the conditions for training [words indistinct] troops and commanders of the air force.

Dzhurov Hosts Dinner

AU091922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Dobri Dzhurov has given an official dinner in honor of Soviet Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The dinner, which was held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee; chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee; ministers, generals, and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and the members of the Soviet military delegation; as well as Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Dzhurov Speaks at Academy

AU121038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at "Bulgarian-Soviet Comradeship in Arms Meeting" held at the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy in Sofia on 9 December]

[Text] Dearest Dmitriy Fedorovich, comrades marshals, generals, admirals, and officers, comrades,

I am happy to have this opportunity to most cordially welcome our brothers of blood, ideas, class, and arms -- the members of the USSR military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Federovich Ustinov, the loyal son of the Leninist CPSU, an outstanding party, state, and military figure of the Soviet Union and great friend of our country and of the Bulgarian People's Army -- on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, as well as on behalf of the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

All meetings with representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces are true holidays for us, they are festive days because these are meetings of brothers in blood, ideas, class, and arms.

Our people remember the great self-sacrifice of the Russian people and of their army in the struggle for our liberation from Ottoman oppression. We will not forget the glorious deeds of the Soviet soldiers who saved the world from fascism. The Bulgarian people will not forget the selfless assistance which the Soviet Union has accorded and is still according us in building and defending our socialist motherland!

As for us, Bulgarians, friendship with the Soviet people is our destiny! We are sincerely proud of this! This friendship is our common achievement. In recent years it has assumed greater, new dimensions and meaning, for which our first party and state leaders have earned exceptional credit.

The Bulgarian people, the BCP, and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army respect and are proud of this sacred and incomparable friendship!

As in the years of the struggle against capitalism and fascism, today we are still proud of the fact that the Soviet Union exists, that there is a sacred Moscow in this world! The tremendous socioeconomic changes that have occurred in the Soviet country have transformed it into a leading force of universal human progress, it has become an irresistible example for the peoples of our planet. Today Georgi Dimitrov's words, which were his legacy, are still valid -- when he said that relations with the Soviet Union are the touchstone of revolutionary character and internationalism -- and the same applies to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who said that these relations are the watershed between the forces of progress and the forces of obscurantism!

Dearest Soviet brothers, our peoples and our fraternal armies are linked together forever in an indestructible and strong friendship sealed by the blood shed by the Bulgarian insurrection fighters during the Russian-Turkish liberation war, by the Bulgarian and Soviet partisans who fought on our soil during World War II, by the blood of the soldiers who fought side by side on the battlefields of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria during the final stage of World War II. This friendship has strengthened even further during the postwar years. We are preserving it as a sacred vow and we are implementing the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's teacher and leader who taught us that we should "learn day and night from the experience, the strategy, and military art of the invincible Soviet Army, that our Army should be just like the Soviet Army, that it should have uniform tasks, a unified organiztion, uniform arms, and a uniform military science."

These sacred vows represent an irrevocable rule for the army personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army.

With the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces the Bulgarian People's Army matured and grew up as a completely contemporary, modern army, well-prepared and trained; it became an armed force of great fighting capacity, devoted to the cause of the BCP; it became a reliable guard of socialism and an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization's joint armed forces -- the only mainstay of peace in the world!

Comrades marshals, generals, admirals, and officers, comrades, the Bulgarian people today have devoted all their energies to the implementation of great tasks assigned to them by the 12th BCP Congress in connection with raising the quality of military work, in connection with increasing the combat readiness of the troops.

Our country's comprehensive life today is developing under the impact of the historical decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and under the impact of the issues worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during the period following the 12th BCP Congress.

The efforts, the creative daring of the working people in our country are now devoted to the forthcoming National Party Conference, which will deal with the exceptionally important key problem of improving production quality.

Comrades, we are living in a period of alarming unrest. The imperialist forces, headed by the United States, have returned to the hard years of cold war! The danger of a world war conflagration has never been as great as today. The sinister shadow of nuclear war hangs over our planet.

Because of their imperialist ambitions for world domination the United States and NATO are developing new strategic-nuclear weapons, new systems for waging war in space.

Preparations are being made for a large-scale application of neutron, binary, laser, and other types of deadly weapons.

Tremendously large formations of armed forces have been established by the United States for conducting a predatory policy in international relations. The United States carried out a totally unjustified armed invasion of Grenada and is preparing to do the same thing in Nicaragua. Bandit-like aggressive actions are adopted against Angola, and socialist Cuba is being threatened. Washington is mainly responsible for the perfidious and insolent policy of Israel and for the military danger threatening the PLO and Syria, for the merciless undeclared war waged against the people of Lebanon and other peoples.

The U.S. leaders have declared a "crusade" against socialism. Nothing is missing from the arsenal of their violent anticommunism: There are lies and slanders, espionage, political provocations, threats, and hypocritical false concern about peace.

The all-round, increasing aggressive character of the policy conducted by the chief imperialist countries, and, above all, by the United States, directly influences the complication of the foreign political situation in the Balkans as well.

Today the peoples are fully justified in linking their sacred hopes for rescue from nuclear war to the policy of the Soviet Union, of the fraternal socialist countries. The proposals submitted in the Political Declaration of the Prague session held by the Warsaw Pact Organization's Political Consultative Committee and the joint declaration of the party and state leaders during their Moscow meeting, as well as the other statements and declarations made by our state leaders -- all these things are bright manifestations of these countries' peace-loving spirit.

Our countries are soberly evaluating the explosive situation in Europe and the world. It is our unshakable will to protect peace!

The appearance of American medium-range missiles on the European Continent is already an accomplished fact. The evaluation of this action and a worthy reply to the policy of nuclear irresponsiblity, as manifested by the United States and NATO member-countries, are contained in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's declaration of 24 November 1983, which is topical and is of tremendous military-political significance for the destiny of the world.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-countries are adopting the implementation of measures whose purpose it is to prevent NATO from achieving military superiority under all circumstances.

For this purpose the Soviet Union, according to its agreements with the leaders of allied countries, will deploy its own operational-tactical devices on the territory of certain Warsaw Pact member-states and in a number of ocean areas and seas. As is stated in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's declaration, "these devices, as to their character, will be adequate for the danger created by the American missiles deployed in Europe for us and our allies."

In the declaration issued by our government on 26 November 1983 our country states that the government "considers the decisions adopted by the USSR as absolutely necessary, timely, and fully justified from the point of view of peace in Europe and from the point of view of the security of Warsaw Pact member-states." Both declarations are unmistakable and categorical.

The increasing military danger and the constant provocations of the imperialist forces demand a consolidation of the unity and cohesion of socialist community countries; they demand that the unity of action of all revolutionary and progressive, as well as anti-war movements be consolidated; they demand a constant increase in the military combat strength of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' armies.

Comrades, only a few days ago the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries ministers of defense was held in Sofia. It proceeded in the traditional spirit of mutual trust, friendship, and understanding characteristic of our relations. It represented a brilliant, new manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and their armies. We can say with full confidence that the decisions adopted at this meeting will contribute to the further consolidation of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' defense power.

Comrades, we, the communists, are in favor of peace, we are for a peaceful future for our generations. Only under conditions of peace can we implement our ideals, only under such conditions we will be able to transform our dreams into reality.

Peace, however, is achieved through struggle! It is not defended with words and appeals! It is defended with the powerful military, political, and economic strength of our countries and peoples!

We can assure you, dear Soviet comrades, and through you all Soviet soldiers, that we will always, in peace and in combat, stand side by side with the invincible Soviet Army with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact organization. We can assure you that we are ready to fulfill our sacred duty -- to defend the freedom and independence of our countries, to defend peace, progress, and socialism throughout the world.

Long live the BCP and the CPSU and their Central Committees, headed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yuriy Andropov!

May the invigorating and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet freindship strengthen and prosper!

Long live the Soviet Union and its worthy Armed Forces!

Long live fraternal friendship and militant unity between the Bulgarian People's Army and the invincible Soviet Army, among the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries!

Ustinov Speech Reported

AU091833 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Report on speech by Soviet Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, delivered at "Bulgarian-Soviet Comradeship in Arms Meeting" held at the G.S. Rokovski Military Academy in Sofia on 9 December]

[Excerpts] Sofia, Dec 9 (BTA) -- The defence ministers of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, Army General Dobri Dzhurov and the Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, spoke at a rally of Bulgaro-Soviet combat friendship in Sofia today.

In his speech the member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of defence of the USSR, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov emphasized: "Together with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria under the leadership of the communist and workers' parties, the other socialist community countries are also developing successfully. And we can be proud of the fact that all fraternal socialist countries are the most progressive, the most dynamic group of countries on the planet".

He emphasized that averting the nuclear war, curbing the arms race, extending and deepening the cooperation among all states, have always been and remain a supreme goal of the foreign political activity of the socialist community countries.

Mr Dmitriy Ustinov pointed out that the situation in the world has never been so perilous for the whole postwar time. And the reason for it is the overtly aggressive militaristic course of the U.S. Government. The reactionary imperialist circles in the USA and in the other NATO countries started preparations for war unprecedented in rates and scales and are directly getting ready for war, he went on.

He emphasized that the USSR and the socialist community countries have warned more than once that under no circumstances will they permit a military superiority over themselves. But the USA and NATO did not heed this warning and go on fulfilling their treacherous plans to step up armaments.

Mr Dmitriy Ustinov said: "The most perilous for peace today is the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe".

He pointed out that with its actions the USA has torpedoed the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable accord at the nuclear arms limitation talks in Europe. Under the circumstances thus set the Soviet Union considers its further participation in these talks impossible.

Mr Dmitriy Ustinov emphasized that Mr Yuriy Andropov's declaration is an epitome of the consorted opinion and consorted will of our party and the entire Soviet people, their staunch determination to give the necessary response to the adventuristic militaristic policy of the U.S. Government and the NATO bloc.

We, he said further, are compelled to begin additional deployment of medium-range nuclear means in the European part of the USSR, from where they can reach the countries in Western Europe on the territory of which new U.S. missiles are being deployed. On agreement with the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, preparatory work is being done on their territory for the deployment of operational-tactical missiles of increased range. Corresponding Soviet means will be deployed in ocean areas and in seas in order to create an adequate threat directly to the territory of the USA.

"This counter-measure in all indices (fighting capacity, range, quantity and time characteristics) will be adequate to that threat the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe pose to us and to our allies. Of course, other measures for guaranteeing the security of the socialist countries will also be taken", Dmitriy Ustinov said.

He stressed that the USSR is not striving after gaining of military superiority. But the reply-measures taken are absolutely necessary for the guaranteeing the military balance which the USA and NATO are trying to break to their advantage. By taking counter-measures the Soviet leadership will continue in the future to make every possible effort in order to do away with the threat of war, in order to preserve peace.

By dwelling on the U.S. moves in Lebanon, Grenada, Nicaragua, Ustinov stressed that these aggressive imperialist moves destabilize the situation in the world and strain the tension. "Through the fault of the USA there is increased the danger of developing the present regional armed conflicts into one on a larger scale which can result in a war with extremely grave aftermaths for the peoples", he said. Marshal Ustinov said that the imperialists will not succeed to annihilate socialism. But is must be taken into consideration that the U.S. and NATO course is extremely dangerous and it poses a real threat to the peaceful work of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The Warsaw Treaty organization and its allied armed forces are a reliable mainstay of the socialist gains and peace on the earth. We must continue in the future to strengthen the defensive capacity of the fraternal socialist countries, to constantly raise the readiness for action of our armed forces so that not to be surprised by any provocations on the part of the enemy, Marshal Ustinov said.

Zhivkov Receives Ustinov

AU101429 Sofia BTA in English 1252 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 10 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general, of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of defence of the USSR, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

Questions pertaining to the further development of fraternal relations, the cooperation and friendship of the two countries, parties and peoples were discussed.

The meeting proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 10 December carries a very brief report on Zhivkov receiving Ustinov. This report adds that "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, also attended the talks."]

Ustinov Meets BCP Politburo

AU101430 Sofia BTA in English 1253 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 10 (BTA) -- Today the minister of defence of the USSR and member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, and the members of the military delegation headed by him, met the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

The meeting proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zhinov Awards Ustinov

AU101427 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 10 (BTA) -- The minister of defence of the USSR and member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, was awarded the Order of "Georgi Dimitrov" for the second time. This high award is conferred on him for his services and personal contribution to deepening the all-round cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, for consolidating the friendship and combat union between the armies of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and in connection with his 75th birthday.

Decorating him with the order, Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined Mr Dmitriy Ustinov's great merits for building up the combat strength of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states -- the most important mainstay of peace and security, a reliable barrier to the lovers of military adventures.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "We are proud of the fact that in the combat ranks of the fraternal armies, shoulder to shoulder with the glorious and invincible Soviet Army, the Bulgarian People's Army is marching, too, ready to fulfill its international duty in defense of peace and socialism."

He pointed out that Bulgaria holds in high esteem and unreservedly backs up all Soviet peace initiatives, including the reply measures prompted by the deployment of US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "The Soviet peace initiatives, the consorted foreign political activity of the socialist countries, outline the only right way to averting the thermonuclear disaster, to normalizing the international relations and ensuring a peaceful future for mankind."

Mr Dmitriy Ustinov thanked for the high award and emphasized that he will continue, with all his strength and skills, to work for consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria.

Mr Ustinov's visit here ended.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 10 December carries on abbreviated version of the BTA report on Todor Zhivkov presenting an award to Soviet Marshal Ustinov and adds that the following attended the ceremony: "Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordnaov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, and the members of the Soviet military delegation."]

Attends Luncheon, Departs

AU101631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has given a luncheon in honor of the Soviet military delegation led by Soviet Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The following comrades attended the luncheon: Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, and other party and state leaders, as well as Leonid Grekov, Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria. Later, the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense, left the country. At Sofia airport the guests were cordially seen off by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and by other officials.

BALEV, STANISHEV, MIKHAYLOV RETURN FROM MOSCOW

AU092015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Comrades Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov have returned home from Moscow. They had participated in the conference of secretaries on international and ideological issues of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

AU101944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] A short while ago, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received at the Boyana residence the U.S. Congressional delegation led by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the trade subcommittee of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee and a Democrat from Florida. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, also attended the talks.

ZHIVKOV DEPARTS FOR INDIA 11 DECEMBER

AU111403 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] On 11 December, at the invitation of Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, departed for India on an official and friendly visit.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ENDS VISIT

Grants Interview

AU091651 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Dec 83 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Fruitful Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, yesterday [7 Dec] concluded his official visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and by other representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Sidroc Ramos Palacio, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, was also present.

Yesterday the Cuban minister of foreign affairs granted an interview to the editors of Czechoslovak communications media. He began by appraising the results of his visit to Czechoslovakia, themeetings and deliberations with the top Czechoslovak party and state representatives. He stressed the absolute concurrence of opinions held by the two sides, both on the main international problems, and on the development of bilateral relations. He stated that during the Prague talks great attention was devoted to the issues of preserving peace and security in the world and in Europe, and particularly to the threat deriving from the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He also confirmed the resolve and interest in further deepening cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia in all spheres of common interest.

In connection with Cuba's participation in the Nonaligned Movement, MInister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli recalled that Cuba is one of the founding members of this movement. Throughout its existence, Cuba has been striving to contribute to the maximum toward achieving the main goals -- the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, and for setting up a new and just economic system and a peaceful arrangement for the world. In 1979, Havana became the headquarters of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, and Fidel Castro was elected its chairman for the following period.

The Cuban minister then assessed the current situaion in Central America and in the Caribbean. He said that its most striking feature is the threat of aggression from U.S. imperialism. Proof of this is the recent military intervention in Grenada. The second basic feature of the situation in that area is the successful battle waged by the Central American and Caribbean peoples for their national independence.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli then stated that, under the Maurice Bishop government, Grenada had repeatedly tried to negotiate with Washington on the normalization of bilateral relations. But Reagan's government was systematically refusing this, and then it carried out a military invasion. This is a classical application of the policy of strength, which is also manifested toward Nicaragua. The United States has surrounded this country with its warships; up to 20,000 North American soldiers are stationed in the neighboring countries, and are prepared for an intervention. Similar U.S. threats are also aimed against the revolutionary process in El Salvador. The United States is trying to prevent in every way, the Cuban minister stressed, a solution to the crisis in El Salvador through negotiations. It is also opposed to the peace proposals submitted by the Nicaraguan leadership, and it is sabotaging all attempts to resolve the conflict situation in Central America politically, as proposed by the Contadora Group Countries. The peace efforts of countries rallied in this group were highly appraised by the minister, who stressed that Cuba supports all their initiatives.

Replying to the question about Cuba's international assistance to certain African states, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli said: "International assistance has been established between Cuba and African states -- Angola and Ethiopia. The presence of Cuban military units in these countries is based on bilateral agreements with these states and is in keeping with the norms of international law and the UN Charter. In the case of Angola, Cuba began granting this international assistance shortly after this country acquired its independence, when it was threatened by danger from the Republic of South Africa, which is striving to overthrow the people's regime by military force. In Ethiopia, first the Cuban Government, and then Fidel Castro personally, strove trhough negotiations to avert the danger that contentions with Somalia would lead to an armed conflict. Deplorably, they did not succeed, and Somalia undertook a military aggression against Ethiopia. That is why Cuba came to the assistance of the Ethiopian people in the defense of their sovereignty and independence. This, too, was in keeping with all the principles, both those of the UN Charter, and the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. On several occasions we attempted to cut down the numerical strength of our units in Angola, but the escalating aggression of the Republic of South Africa has so far made this impossible."

Then Isidoro Malmierca Peoli stated that the U.S. Government is complicating the situation in southern Africa by tying the issue of granting Namibia its independence to the departure of Cuban units from Angola. He resolutely rejected all such attempts. At the same time, he recalled that the Republic of South Africa has been illegally occupying Namibia's territory for a long time, although the UN General Assembly and UN Security Council had both approved several documents calling upon the South African regime to end Namibia's occupation. It is the height of impudence and cynicism, he said, that the Republic of South Africa is demanding the departure of Cuban units from Angola, while itself occupying a part of this country's territory. The world public, and particularly the Nonaligned Movement, have confirmed the untenability of such demands on many occasions.

Minister Malmierca stated in concluding the interview that, although much is being said about Cuban military presence in Angola and Ethiopia, one tends to forget that at the same time this is far from being the decisive form of assistance granted by Cuba. The decisive form is, above all, the presence of Cuban teachers, construction workers, medical doctors, and other experts in 26 states of the world. For instance, Cuba dispatched more doctors to foreign countries than the WHO. Cuba desires to develop this form of cooperation first of all, he stressed.

Joint Communique On Visit

AU091709 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The following joint communique was adopted at the conclusion of the visit paid by Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, to Czechoslovakia:

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Repbulic of Cuba, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 4-7 December 1983 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

Comrade Malmierca laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier, a bouquet at Klement Gottwald's grave, and a wreath at the Simon Bolivar monument.

Comrade Malmierca visited the Bohemia Glass Works in Podebrady.

During the visit, the two ministers signed a new agreement on cooperation between the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

The two ministers briefed each other on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, and particularly on the fulfillment of tasks following for the sphere of foreign policy. They exchanged opinions on the development of bilateral relations between the two countries and on the possibility of further developing them, and they assessed the main topical issues of the present world development.

They expressed gratification over the current level of mutual relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are developing for the benefit of the people of both countries and contributing toward the cohesion of the entire socialist community. In harmony with the results of the 37th CEMA session in Belin, the two countries will actively contribute toward deepening interest in further expanding and deepening fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak side underscored the successes achieved by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba in building the socialist society in spite of the escalating aggressive threats of American imperialism. It highly appraised Cuba's active and principled activity in the international arena for the benefit of peace and the elimination of the threat of war and of local conflicts. It emphasized Cuba's activity in the Nonaligned Movement and its international support for the peoples of developing countries who are striving to build a new, just society. At the same time it resolutely condemned the aggressive U.S. plans for liquidating the socialist system in Cuba.

The Czechoslovak side demands a full, immediate, and unconditional lifting of the American blockade of Cuba, and the liquidation of the Guantanamo naval base, which is an illegal enclave on Cuban territory, against the will of the Cuban people. It also gave assurances that the CSSR's Government and people will continue supporting the Cuban people's efforts to successfully defend the acquired revolutionary achievements and to ensure their further development.

The Cuban minister of foreign affairs appreciated the successes of the CSSR's peoples in realizing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress on building the advanced socialist society in all spheres of social life, and also the international activity of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, aimed at maintaining peace, strengthening security in the world, and supporting the just demands of the developing countries.

In assessing the current international situation, the two ministers condemned the aggressive and militarist policy of North American imperialism. They stated concurrently that the United States and its allies are exposing mankind to the real danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They condemned the machinations of the most extremist imperialist circles, which are striving to resolve contemporary international problems from the position of strength, through unbridled armament and confrontation with the aim of achieving a strategic military supremacy over the USSR and over other countries of the socialist community, as well as over countries in other areas of the world.

The ministers expressed their most resolute condemnation of the policy and stressed that the main goal of all progressive forces of mankind is to preserve peace on earth; they called upon all peace-loving forces to express their rejection of such a policy and to demand that an end be put to it immediately.

A particularly dangerous situation is developing due to the beginning deployment of new American nuclear intermediate-range weapons on the territories of certain states of Western Europe. This step is aimed at disrupting the military-strategic equilibrium, represents a serious threat to European and world peace, and undermines the foundations of international security. The responsibility for this situation lies with U.S. imperialism. In this connection the two ministers expressed full support for the Soviet Government's decision and measure, which is aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and of other states of the Warsaw Pact and which is contained in Yu. V. Andropov's declaration of 24 November 1983. At the same time they welcome the USSR's preparedness to revert to its previously announced proposals on limiting armament and on disarmament, provided the United States and other NATO countries are willing to revert to the situation which existed prior to the beginning of the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

At the same time they pointed out that the USSR's decision to give an apt reply to the U.S. warmongering and aggressive plans is a legitimate act of defense of Soviet territory and of the territory of other Warsaw Pact states.

Both sides expressed the conviction that it is necessary to frustrate -- through the joint effort of all peace-loving and antiwar forces throughout the world -- imperialism's aggressive plans, to succeed in protecting peaceful relations between the peoples, and to develop them by consolidating trust and cooperation among states with different social systems.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the policy of detente and of peaceful coexistence can be ensured only through a just solution of the existing serious international disputes through negotiations.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of the Madrid meeting. They attribute particular significance to the agreement to convene a conference on measures for strengthening trust and security and for disarmament in Europe, which will be opened on 17 January 1984 in Stockholm. They are of the opinion that -- provided all its participants show a constructive approach -- this conference can become an important tool for easing tension on the European Continent, and for achieving disarmament in Europe, and can thus substantively contribute to an overall improvement of the international situation.

The two ministers are opposed to all endeavors to disrupt the integrity of territories and the territorial integrity of other countries through direct or indirect forcible measures or a threat of such measures, contrary to international law and the UN Charter. They resolutely speak in favor of resolving disputes among the states by exclusively peaceful means, and in a way that would not threaten peace and security and that would enable the speedy achievement of a just solution on the basis of international law. They stressed the inevitability of implementing the right of the people's self-determination in practice.

The CSSR and Cuban ministers of foreign affairs confirmed the two countries' solidarity with the fight of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for freedom, independence, social progress, and the right to decide on their fate independently, as well as their fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid.

The two ministers expressed their most resolute rejection of the policy of interference, intervention, and aggression pursued by U.S. imperialism particularly in Central America and in the Caribbean, a policy which is the main cause of the escalating tension in that region. They particularly condemned the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada, which is a gross violation of international law, of the UN Charter, and of the sovereignty of an independent state.

This act of barbarian violence perpetrated by the strongest imperialist power against one of the weakest and poorest developing countries, again reveals the true face of the current U.S. Administration, which is oriented toward a political and military confrontation and toward fanning and instigating conflicts with the aim of subordinating states and peoples to the interests of North American imperialism. The Czechoslovak side expressed high appreciation of the clearcut and unambiguous stands maintained by Cuba toward the internal events and U.S. aggression in Grenada, as well as of the heroic behavior of Cuban experts when attacked by the North American aggressors.

The two ministers welcomed the peaceful foreign policy of good neighborship pursued by Nicaragua, and especially its six-point proposal for the political solution of the Central American conflict.

They condemn the naval military maneuvers in Central America and the Caribbean, especially the Big Pine II on Honduran territory, as well as other forms of escalating the armed aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua, and the brutal supprssion of patriotic forces in El Salvador and Guantemala.

They emphasized their resolute support for the heroic fight of the patriots of El Salvador who, under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti Front of National Liberation and the leadership of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, are achieving increasingly outstanding victories. They appeal to the peace-loving forces and the public opinion of the whole world to express solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, and to prevent a direct imperialist intervention there.

The ministers pointed out the danger threatening the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and expressed their decisive support for the people's Sandinista revolution and for the just battle waged by the Nicaraguan people for preserving revolutionary achievements and defending their sovereignty, independence, and legitimate rights for the economic and social development of their peoples.

Led by their interest in preserving peace in the world, the two sides expressed appreciation of the efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group, and their support for all endeavors to achieve a peaceful and just solution of the conflict situation in Central America and the Carribean.

The ministers reaffirmed their solidarity support for the just cause of the people of Puerto Rico against North American colonial domination and for achieving their national independence.

Both sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples fighting on the Latin American continent against dictatorial regimes; they condemned the brutal fascist repressions and supported the Chilean people's fight for freedom and for installing a democratic system.

The two ministers demand concurrently that the issue of the Malvinas Islands be resolved speedily and justly, on the basis of UN resolutions. They condemn the endeavors of the imperialist forces of the United States and Great Britain to turn the Malvinas and Grenada into military bases.

The two ministers expressed their misgivings about the exacerbation of tension in the Middle East as the result of the aggressive U.S. policy in that area, which not only makes use of Israel, but today also threatens direct intervention in Lebanon against Syria and the patriotic Lebanese forces. They regard the agreement between Israel and Lebanon, signed under the pressure of occupation forces, as a continuation of the Camp David agreement and a direct threat to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

They condemned the brutal massacres perpetrated by the expansionist Israeli forces in West Beirut, and expressed concern over the preparation of conditions for a new aggression on the part of Israel and the United States, which would have unimaginable consequences.

The ministers expressed their support for the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and again stressed that no solution of the Mideast crisis can be achieved without the full participation of this organization on the basis of its equal rights.

At the same time the ministers expressed their resolute condemnation of the interventionist policy of North American imperialism, aimed at liquidating the right of the Palestinian people to set up a free and independent state. In this spirit they welcomed the resolution of the international UN conference on the Palestinian issue which was held this year in Geneva, and supported the demand to convene a conference with the participation of all sides directly interested in the solution of the Mideast problem, and particularly the Palestinian issue.

The two sides expressed their solidarity support for the fight waged by the people of Western Sahara for achieving their national self-determination in keeping with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Both sides expressed their misgivings about the negative consequences of the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran, and expressed the conviction that a speedy solution of the problem would significantly contribute toward improving the situation in that most sensitive area of the world.

The ministers condemned the interference of American imperialism, together with the reactionary ASEAN circles and other hostile forces, in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. They expressed full support for the conclusions of the Vietiane conference of Indochinese countries and for their proposals on resolving the problems in Southeast Asia by dialogue, and also on creating a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in that area. They stressed that a rightful place in the United Nations belongs exclusively to the legitimate representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

They expressed support for the DPRK in its just effort to achieve a peaceful unification of the country.

Both ministers devoted particular attention during their talks to the development of the situation on the African Contenent, where the imperialist states are deliberately fanning disputes in among African countries with the aim of breaking up the Organization of African Unity. Both sides stated concurrently that the primary task is still to conclude the Namibian people's fight for independence. They recognize SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as its only and legitimate representative, and they will continue granting it political, moral, and material assistance. They condemn the unjustified [neopravnena] occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South African which, with the aid of imperialist forces, and particularly the United States, is doing everything to postpone the declaration of Namibia's independence. They fully support the solution of the Namibian issue in the spirit of the UN decisions, including the resolution of the UN Security Council. They reject the efforts of the Republic of South Africa to tie the granting of independence to Namibia to Cuba's military internationalist presence in Angola.

The two ministers demanded respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, and the expeditious withdrawal of South African units from the territory of this country.

Both sides condemn the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against neighboring countries, and especially the frontline countries.

Both ministers express concern over the realistic danger created for the countries of the Horn of Africa by the construction of foreign military bases in that area. They support the efforts of revolutionary Ethiopia, which can lead to the development of good-neighborly relations among all countries in the area.

Both sides expressed high appreciation of the results achieved at the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Delhi. These countries' policy of consolidating peace, of disarmament, and of eliminating the threat of war and of local conflicts, is a most valuable contribution to efforts aimed at stabilizing international relations. That is why it is becoming increasingly important and significant to strengthen trust and consolidate the unity of this movement.

The delegations of the two countries expressed deep concern over the serious consequences of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, which affects the developing countries most. They judge that the imperialist exploitation of the developing countries is one of the most serious problems of mankind and must be halted; it is necessary to respect the right of these countries to make free use of their natural resources for the benefit of their own development. The two ministers concurrently confirmed the need to create a new international economic system which would stimulate the integral development of the peoples and which would progressively decrease inequality among them.

The talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradeship, and brotherhood. They testify to the full concurrence of opinions on the topics discussed; at the same time, the dialogue was characterized by the common wish to deepen friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and states. Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to come to Cuba for an official and friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD092202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] A protocol was signed in Prague today on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and the Cuban Republic for the following year. The mutual turnover will increase by more than 18 percent compared with this year, and for the first time in the history of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations it will exceed the value of R250 million. Czechoslovakia will supply the Cuban Republic mainly with rotary cutters, diesel sets, motor pumps, loaders and excavators, machine and welding tools, medical and dentistry technology, reproduction equipment, machinery for the shoe and leather industry, motorcycles, rolling material and plastics. We will import from Cuba mainly raw sugar, molasses, fresh and processed citrus fruits, nickel, copper concentrate, chrome ore, fresh paprika, and coconuts.

NATO COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMS 'NEW ORIENTATION'

LD092325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The NATO Council's autumn session ended today with the adoption of a final communique and the so-called Brussels Declaration. Our special correspondent Jozef (Knizat) has more details:

The meeting of the NATO foreign ministers has definitely confirmed the qualitatively new orientation of the Atlantic Alliance. This involves, above all, another marked shift of the U.S. militaristic course into the area of conventional weapons. The final communique stressed that NATO states will expend their utmost efforts and resources on the so-called modernization of conventional weapons. In this connection the document approved today goes on to stress the Atlantic Alliance's allegedly defensive character. The fact that updated conventional weapons are designated for offensive strike operations against the Warsaw Pact countries in the depth of their territory has been deliberately skirted. The technological equipment of the new conventional weapons will also equal in its parameters the operational capabilities and destructive force of the nuclear systems. In the context of the so-called Rogers Doctrine, it is also necessary to stress that an aggressive strike against the Warsaw Pact countries with the simultaneous employment of both conventional and nuclear systems is not excluded. Their combination therefore signifies the creation of a qualitatively new strike force.

Dupalova Commentary

LD092317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Jirina Dupalova commentary]

[Text] The fall session of the NATO military and political organs ended in Brussels today with the final discussion of the NATO Council. The roulette of terror goes on spinning -- that is how one could summarize and characterize the conclusions adopted by the ministers of foreign affairs and defense of the NATO states at the 5-day proceedings which have just ended. In contrast with the preceding summit meetings of the treaty organization, the fall one took place at a particularly complicated time. By succeeding in the deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles in three West European countries, Washington torpedoed the Geneva talks.

As a result, a qualitatively new situation was created, characterized by a further sharpening of international tension, an increase in the danger of a nuclear war. This is why the Soviet Union called upon the governments of the organization's member countries to reconsider the consequences of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles, with which they threaten their own nations and the whole of mankind. It emphasized that the possibility still exists to prevent the death of Europe in a nuclear catastrophe.

Although no one was overflowing with excessive optimism as a result of experience to date, 1 million people, nevertheless, waited to hear what the answer from Brussels would be. Surely they would come to their senses there, and would not waste the chance offered to them. They did waste it. They applauded Reagan, who, in his animated visions, sees the world walking to the last judgement. It is as though the majority of them, representatives of West European countries, did not have bad experiences from the recent past, when a self-appointed apostle of providence also wished to change the world into his own image. The ministers confirmed the decision to continue the deployment of American nuclear missile systems according to plan, and they approved Washington's actions at Geneva. Despite all the pressure, however, their approval was not unanimous. The representatives of Greece, Denmark, and Spain were against the decision. The Netherlands and Belgium again postponed their final decision on the deployment of American missiles on their territory. In contrast to the others, they are governed by the voice of the citizens of their own and other countries, where the vast majority opposes the American missiles.

The Brussels conclusions not only confirm the measures which damage the balance in the nuclear sphere, but they also contain measures whose implementation will ensure supremacy for Washington and NATO, even in conventional weapons. This is contained in the plan to change the infrastructure of the budget for the years 1985-90, for which an extra $3-5 billion will be required on top of the usual military expenditure, which this year reached a record high in the budget of the organization of $300 billion. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger did not manage to push through the acceptance of all armaments systems, but according to him, this will come in time. A further step was made in Brussels toward the fulfillment of Washington's requirement to extend the activities of the organization even outside its traditional area, and thus to effectively support the U.S. global power interests in further parts of the world.

Secretary of State Shultz, putting on the pressure, among other things made use of the fact that three countries of the organization, Britain, France, and Italy, are already part of the aggressive adventurism of Washington in the Near East. They have thus again found out that if they give Washington an inch, it will take a mile. It is not surprising that it was FRG Foreign Minister Genscher who eagerly made a proposal by which conditions would be created for the members of the organization to agree on a joint approach at the conference on measures for the strengthening of confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe, which will begin in Stockholm in January next year. It is not necessary to enlarge on the spirit in which the agreement will be made. There are enough concrete experiences to go on. We only have to recall the talks in Vienna, or the meeting in Madrid.

All the other accepted resolutions have the same common denominator. The majority of ministers of foreign affairs and defense of the member states of the organization supported the adventurist, militarist cult of Reagan's government. To make it more palatable for the inhabitants of their countries the ministers accompanied their support with the cynical use ad nauseum of the words, peace, detente, and cooperation. But you cannot hide a devil in a sack. In Brussels they decided against the most basic right of every man and every nation to live in peace. They decided in favor of the nuclear threat, against the will of the vast majority of the inhabitants of Europe. They will, however, not come to terms with this, as is shown by the current and planned actions of the antinuclear peace movement.

SED POLITBURO STATEMENT ON HONECKER-KADAR TALKS

LD061901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 6 Dec 83

["Statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on the Results of the Meeting Between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- The Politburo of the SED Central Committee in a session on 6 December 1983 discussed fully and completely approved the results of the meeting on 30 November 1983 in Berlin between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The Politburo praises the complete agreement in views between both parties on current fundamental questions and affirms the SED resolution to comprehensively deepen the close cooperation in the joint struggle to secure peace and strengthen socialism. Special weight is given to this in view of the serious nature of the current international situation and the tasks to be solved by both fraternal states and parties in the 1980's. The meeting thus also serves to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the socialist community of states, the main guarantor for the securing of peace.

The Politburo highly evaluates the good results in the development of relations in the political and economic fields between the parties, state organs, social organizations, enterprises, institutions, and citizens of both countries. This cooperation on the basis of the Friendship and Assistance Treaty concluded between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, which is for the benefit of both nations, was given new impetus with the meeting between comrades Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar.

The GDR, like the Hungarian People's Republic and the other states of the community with its central force, the Soviet Union, is increasing its efforts to prevent the danger of war created by imperialism.

Both states view with great concern that the stationing of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG and the other Western European states, which introduced a new round of the arms race. The unavoidable measures taken in view of this situations by the socialist defense coalition are aimed at preventing the destruction of the military-strategic balance and securing peace for all nations. At the same time it is important to embark on all possible paths to restrain the arms race. The highest representatives from both states announced their readiness to act in this direction.

The Politburo ordered the state and party organs concerned to introduce the measures for the realization of the tasks resulting from the meeting.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR CONCLUDES AGREEMENTS

LD091718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1240 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- The conclusion of several governmental agreements and the coordination of economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990 were the main substance of the 5-day 33d session of the GDR-USSR government commission. This is the thrust of a press release issued in Berlin today.

The commission made decisions about the coordination of the 1986-1990 plans and about the coordination of the main lines of development in science and technology until the year 2000.

They are to create the conditions by working on the basis of the 1979 program of specialization and cooperation in production to make GDR-USSR economic and scientific-technological relations meet the demands of all-round intensification of social production in a more comprehensive manner.

An agreement was signed to extend cooperation in the development of new, highly productive processes and technologies in the area of metal refining.

Another agreement provides for the continuation of cooperation in the creation of equipment for high performance electron-beam melting. In the chemical industry sector, tasks were laid down for the swifter development and application of new and efficient processes, i.e. in the sphere of photochemistry and microbiology. Agreements were also signed on this.

The government commission also dealt with measures for the extension of cooperation in the sphere of food and consumer goods production and discussed a number of agreements. They provide for the joint development and production of modern technologies and equipment by means of research and production cooperation and for the reconstruction or building of factories and sections of production lines.

The agreement on cooperation in the building and reconstruction of cold storage warehouses for agricultural products helps to project planning and production in the introduction of new storage processes. The agreement includes plans for the building and reconstruction of cold storage capacity in the USSR in the years 1984 to 1990.

Yet another government agreement envisages the development of long-term cooperation in the production of railroad refrigeration cars. Another agreement stipulates that repair depots for agricultural machines and tractors will be built in both countries to further raise the operational capacity of the agricultural machinery that the two countries have supplied to each other in great quantities in recent years. By the introduction of new technological solutions in the production of spare parts and in the rationalization and intensification of production in repair works, the conditions are to be created for the improvement in supplies of spare parts and in repairing agricultural machinery.

Of particular importance for both countries is the agreement on cooperation in the propagation of seeds for forage crops, which is based on the use of climatically favorable sites in the USSR and on the GDR's contribution to the supply of specialized harvesting equipment, the press release states.

The commission noted that in cooperation in consumer goods production, 22 governmental and industrial agreements on more than 50 cooperative projects have been concluded in the last 2 years.

During the commission's session, there were on the spot discussions in combines, factories, and institutes in the GDR to check the current progress of the implementation of agreements previously concluded.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO INTERIOR MINISTER

LD091756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR's highest distinction, the Karl Marx Order, was presented to the GDR minister of interior, Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, on Friday. At the same time, he received from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the Gold Star of Hero of the GDR.

During the official congratulations party on the minister's 70th birthday Erich Honecker expressed the congratulations of the party and state leadership of the GDR. He thanked Minister Dickel for his energetic work in the development of socialist society and in the securing of the power of the workers and farmers in the GDR.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES

LD051028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0241 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) -- The safeguarding of peace and the improvement of the international situation are the most important tasks for GDR policy, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes today in an editorial on the situation following the start of the peace-threatening deployment of American nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe. "The struggle for averting a nuclear world war, for ending the arms race, will be continued -- now all the more," the paper stresses.

"To safeguard peace is not only necessary but also possible. However great the dangers that mankind has to face on account of the imperialist course of militarization and the exacerbation of tensions -- the trees of the confrontation strategists will not grow into the sky [there is a limit to everything]."

In view of the steps that have now become necessary to preserve the military-strategic balance the seventh SED Central Committee meeting stressed the observation in Yuriy Andropov's 24 November statement "that our countermeasures will move strictly within the framework which is dictated by the NATO countries' conduct. They were adopted under the aspect of doing merely what is absolutely necessary to ensure that military parity will not be destroyed."

"The states of the socialist community, with their main force, the USSR, have proven to be the decisive factor of peace and international stability," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

"Again and again it was socialism that took the initiative in order to realize constructive disarmament measures in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The latest proof was the constructive and flexible conduct of the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiations with the United States on nuclear medium-range missiles. With its proposals the USSR created sound bases for an agreement which takes into account the interests of the two sides. That such an agreement has not materialized is due solely to Washington's obstinate policy of obstruction. The United States deliberately caused the negotiations to fail since it intended to deploy its Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe and gain unilateral superiority at all costs." For its part the USSR continued to advocate the most radical solution of the question of nuclear armaments in Europe, the paper notes.

"With such a policy the countries of real socialism correspond to the yearnings of all peoples for a life in security and a peaceful international environment."

Just as in the past the GDR has always done everything by the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil, the GDR will also in the future not be outdone by anyone in its commitment to peace. "As a guideline in its dealings in relations with states of different social orders Erich Honecker has affirmed the validity of unshakable principles: on one hand the adherence to the policy of peaceful coexistence, to which there continues to be no sensible alternative, and on the other that it is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once."

The GDR will continue in this spirit the political dialogue with all forces that bear responsibility for the affairs of their countries and mankind and that are prepared to reach an understanding, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes.

Thus the GDR will make active use of the Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures and on disarmament in Europe, starting in January, in order to lessen military confrontation and to make relations between the states again politically predictable. Still greater importance is attached in the present situation to the early conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, the paper stresses.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "Great importance for European security and beyond that for the international climate is attached to the relations between the two German states. Nobody can overlook the fact that following the deployment decision by the Bonn Bundestag majority and the start of the missile deployment in the FRG the situation is no longer the same as before. By approving the deployment of new American nuclear missiles the Kohl government has inflicted serious damage to the European treaty system, including the Basic Treaty on GDR-FRG relations. The GDR is in favor of limiting the damage as much as possible. It does not rule out the possibility that despite this the disarmament negotiations will show positive results sooner or later and that detente will be continued. Hence, it will examine carefully any reasonable FRG proposal to put bilateral relations right again, according to the treaty system. In contrast it will continue to repulse duly all attacks on its sovereignty."

In conclusion the editorial emphasizes: "The GDR adheres unswervingly to the course of peace. This is a fundamental statement of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting. This course is unconditionally endorsed by the citizens of our republic and is being actively supported by them through numerous initiatives, pledges and deeds. It is a course which harmonizes with the striving of all forces in the world that consider it their most urgent concern to preserve peace for today's and future generations -- now all the more."

OSKAR FISCHER ON MISSILES, TIES WITH FRG

For the 8 December Moscow IZVESTIYA article by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Euromissile deployment, entitled "Source of Strength and Confidence," see the 9 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN VISITS IRAQ

Meets Trade Minister

LD100009 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met the Iraqi trade minister, Hasan 'Ali, today in Baghdad. They discussed the international situation and briefed each other on how economic relations between the two states can be further developed. Both politicians are chairmen of the permanent committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the GDR and Iraq.

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

LD120927 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and Iraq are in agreement that the friendship between the two countries is based on common interests in the struggle for peaceful cooperation between all peoples, against the imperialist policy of confrontation and provocation. Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, underlined this in Baghdad on Sunday.

The two sides expressed a common desire to expand cooperation and their conviction that many opportunities could be used to this end. This was also the aim of talks with several Iraqi ministers that Guenther Kleiber has already held during his visit. On Sunday he met with the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, Siddiq 'abd Al-Latif Yunis. On the previous day he met with Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali.

KOENIG, SYRIA'S KHADDAM CONDEMN U.S. POLICY

LD110017 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig in Damascus today. The two politicians spoke out strongly against the confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The situation, which has grown acutely tense as a result of this, requires the most decisive and immediate steps from all states and peoples in order to preserve peace and security. Foreign Minister Khaddam spoke about the dangerous escalation of tensions in the Near East, which can be traced back to direct U.S. military interference. He stressed the wish of the Syrian people and their leadership to continue to resist the American-Israeli policy of supremacy in the Near East. Gerd Koenig reaffirmed the GDR's allegiance and solidarity with the just struggle of Syria to defend its national rights. The GDR politician noted the urgent need for united action by all the Arab forces that support peace, national independence, and self-determination.

BEIL, JORDANIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD120118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Amman, 11 Dec (ADN) -- The willingness of the GDR and Jordan to cooperate in all spheres and to expand mutual trade and economic relations to mutual advantage was announced in talks held by Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign trade, with Walid 'Asfur, minister of trade and industry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, and with a director-general of the Jordanian Electricity Company, Dr Hashem al-Khateeb [name as received], on Sunday [11 December] in Amman. The politicians expressed the conviction that their different economic and social systems do not represent an obstacle to the expansion of economic relations. In the talks possibilities and scope for economic cooperation in engineering, electronics and electrotechnology, as well as in industrial projects, were discussed.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- Managua: The GDR and Nicaragua agree that the serious dangers to world peace created by the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism in Europe, Central America, and other regions call for determined struggle on the part of governments and peoples. This was reaffirmed by Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and GDR Ambassador Dr Heinrich Maerz, who presented his letters of credence in Managua. The two stressed that the present international problems could only be solved by political negotiations. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 9 Dec 83 LD]

KADAR PRAISES WORK OF SOVIET CULTURE, SCIENCE HOUSE

LD101900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar visited the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Budapest this morning. He said that, since its opening, he has followed with attention the life of the House of Soviet Culture and Science. He finds it extremely significant that the friendship of the two peoples is developing also through such direct personal contacts. After a short conversation Janos Kadar visited the laser and holography exhibition. Then, at the request of the hosts, he wrote of his first impressions in the memorial book of the house:

I congratulate you for the excellent exhibition beautifully illustrating significant achievements of science. This exhibition is a good example of the work done by the House of Soviet Culture and Science and of its high professional level. I am glad that the exhibition is a success and I had the opportunity to visit it, Janos Kadar wrote in the memorial book.

To commemorate the visit the first secretary of the Central Committee was presented with a hologram of a beautiful vase of the Hermitage and with a samovar.

NEW INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED 9 DEC

LD091636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 09 Dec 83

[Text] Today the Presidential Council appointed a new industry minister. Industry Minister Lajos Mehes was released from his post because he has been given another important assignment, and Laszlo Kapolyi, former state secretary, has been appointed minister of industry. Laszlo Kapolyi took the official oath today before Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

The new industry minister has two diplomas in engineering and one in economics. He is a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Science. Laszlo Kapolyi, who has worked as state secretary since January 1981, was decorated this year with a state prize.

SZOT RELEASES GASPAR, APPOINTS MEHES SECRETARY

LD091848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] At its session today the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] released Sandor Gaspar from his position as secretary general and elected Lajos Mehes to replace him.

Sandor Gaspar requested the National Council Presidium and the National Council to reduce his work load and to release him from the position of secretary general. Taking into account that along with his post of secretary general, Sandor Gaspar is also president of the WFTU and occupies high party and state positions, the two bodies decided to release him from the post of secretary general, while emphasizing his outstanding merits. At the same time the SZOT stressed that the Hungarian trade union movement continues to need Sandor Gaspar's experience and activity; therefore it elected him as president of the National Council.

As proposed by its presidium, the SZOT coopted Lajos Mehes as a member and elected him member of the presidium and of the secretariat, as well as SZOT secretary general. Aladar Foldvari, the president to date, was released from his post, while his merits were recognized, and elected as vice president of the body. Deputy Secretary General Sandor Jakab was released from his post for retirement, and his merits, were recognized.

ECONOMIC ADVISER INTERVIEWED ON REFORMS

LD100350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Interview with Rezso Nyers, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and scientific adviser of the Institute of Economic Sciences, by economist Antal Laszlo; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Nyers] In the 1980's, international and external economics affect the new reform wave; in the 1970's, a new situation also presented itself in the system of relations between the world economy and the socialist countries. CEMA's contacts with the world markets have become different and seem to remain different in a qualitative way to what they were. The necessity for such contacts is stronger, and so is the volume of the contacts. The world economic effects create much more trouble for all the socialist countries, even for the Soviet Union, which is the least integrated with the world economy.

[Antal] Is it possible to say that mutual dependence is irreversible, in contrast to the rather strong previous autarky?

[Nyers] In my opinion, it is possible, and I dare to say it in this way. It is already evident today that a national economic autarky is not a road that can be followed. Creating a close sphere of CEMA self-supporting economic systems, in my opinion, is also impossible today, not only in terms of economic policy -- I say something that may appear strange to some -- but even from the point of view of our universal political principles and practice. To raise the living standard of our peoples in a closed economic system, in respect of a modern consumption structure, services and lifestyles would be impossible. To solve this in a closed CEMA self-supplying system would be impossible.

[Nyers] We had certain illusions in judging the opportunities of CEMA cooperation. We thought the Hungarian reform as a specific phenomenon, would find its life-opportunities within the international reform process. This did not happen. Therefore, we continued the reform without serious international support.

[Nyers] Reform policy has no alternative today. It is a necessity, a compulsion. We simply have no other choice. I judge our present political situation definitely better, more developed that the one 10-12 years ago. I feel the internal dialectics of socialist society is better admitted in political and economic life, although still not sufficiently. In my view, for the time being, a danger continues to exist that a kind of monolithic militaristic unity is sought and dreamt of, but this contradicts every historical experience. In fact, it contradicts Marxism. It has to be said that neither Marx nor Lenin imagined as a militaristic unity [break in transmission].

[Nyers] We have to agree to a certain change in the system of values. The right to a workplace has to be thought over, or in fact, it has to be eliminated. Even the right to work has to be reinterpreted, and this needs both a political and an ideological solution.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA FOR 1989 SIGNED

LD091937 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Hungary and Mongolia are to expand their trade further. This is laid down in the Hungarian-Mongolian protocol on next year's trade turnover which was signed today in Budapest. Our country is exporting to its partner mainly medicines, medical instruments, chemical products and various types of equipment. It is buying leather and textile goods in exchange.

BRIEFS

SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTERS -- The Diosd short-wave transmitter [south-west of Budapest] is working again, following work on modernization. The output capacity is 100 kw, technical reliability is very good and the size is only one-tenth of the original. The transmitter can relay broadcasts to virtually anywere in the world, in practice, it will be transmitting mostly to North and South America, Turkey and certain parts of Europe. The 2 transmitters at Diosd are part of the network which relays the Hungarian and foreign language external broadcasts of Budapest Radio. Similar short-wave transmitters operate in Jaszbereny [east of Budapest] and Szekesfehervar [south-west of Budapest] [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Dec 83 LD]

ROMANIA PRODUCTION COOPERATION -- Hungary and Romania are to extend cooperation in the production of vehicles, tractors, agricultural, and food industry machines and machine tools. This was agreed between Industry Ministry State Secretary Adam Juhasz and Romanian Minister of Engineering Industry Ioan Avram in Nagyvarad [Oradeq]. According to the agreement, in exchange for Romanian cars and trucks, Hungary will export to the neighboring country machine tools, buses, and instruments; and in the future, joint production of several machines and equipments will be organized. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 83 LD]

FRENCH ENERGY COOPERATION -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- A session of the sub-committee in charge of energy, raw material and the chemical industry of the Hungarian-French Economic, Technical-Scientific Joint Committee concluded with the signing of a protocol in Budapest Thursday. Concurrently, Jean Auroux, secretary of state of the Ministry of Industry and Research in charge of energy, held talks on the improvement of relations and the development of cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 9 Dec 83 LD]

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR -- Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi on 23 November received Nicolas Salgo, new ambassador of the United States to Hungary, who presented his credentials. The presentation ceremony was attended by Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Nov 83 p 8 AU]

MATERIAL ON LOSSES CAUSED BY U.S. SANCTIONS

Harm Nation, State

LD091346 Warsaw PAP in English 1133 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec -- (by PAP commentator [name indistinct]) -- Post-war international relations do not know another example of such a massive and nearly constant pressure exerted by one state on another as that characterizing the U.S. attitude towards Poland. No country has attracted the attention of the leading capitalist state for such a long time and to such a great extent as Poland.

Experiences of conflicts between the East and the West confirm that no restrictions and "sanctions" are able to bring about changes of the political system. Ineffectiveness of every form of trade boycott, restrictions, embargo, etc. has been confirmed many times already just like it has been confirmed many times that these restrictions hit the nation's living standard.

It would be an illusion to think that it is possible to bring detriment to the state without doing harm to the nation. He who would deny it commits deception which is still greater as the thing is to camouflage the blow aimed at the nation and not at any social group or circle.

RSECZPOSPOLITA Commentary

AU091534 Warsaw RSECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Dec 83 p 7

[Commentary signed "(BR)": "The Road to Nowhere"]

[Text] U.S. sanctions were supposed to force Poland on its knees and to thwart attempts to oppose anarchy. They were supposed to support the forces that did not hide the fact they wanted to tear the state to pieces and to destroy everything that formed the basis of its security.

They did not achieve any of these goals. Poland is not Grenada, and Poland did not quite go the way that the Washington scenario had planned.

The sanctions brought us calculable damage, that is true. Breaking off agreements on the sale of grain as feed to farmers, bread for the people, and corn for poultry, cutting Polish fishermen off from their fishing areas, stopping air routes, raising customs on Polish exports, and this whole unheard of economic war, which is a violation of international law, was presented under the slogan of activities "in the interests of the Polish people." As if poultry, pig feed, fish, and flour for bread were not the kind of products that nourish a nation, but were strategic goods. The hypocritical slogan "in the interest of the Polish people" was in another interest, the interests of the U.S. circles who wanted to transform Poland into a tool of their antisocialist policy.

These circles were stoutly supported by the leaders of the former Solidarity underground as well as those above-ground [nadziemie]. There were those among the people of the United States and even among the circles of Reagan's adminstration who had and continue to have doubts regarding this policy, but the so-called activists of our opposition with Walesa at their head had no doubts whatsoever. Not only did they enthusiastically and wholeheartedly support the sanctions, but also called for them to be made more stringent many a time. They also shouted: This is for the good of the Polish people, in between accepting awards, parcels, and other gifts, of course.

This alliance between the Reagan administration and the Polish underground has not brought the intended effects. All attempts to call strikes and riots, incitements to work at a snail's pace and to slow down the stabilization process in the country ended in a fiasco.

They did not starve Poland, nor did they manage to close down fish shops, bring about the rationing of bread, or to ruin peasants who breed animals. The only war that Reagan won, and that was in the short-term, was his war with Polish poultry, and this is the only war that he has won up till now, unless we count the subjugation [PODBOJ] of the defenseless Grenada. Each of these things brought him a rather questionable kind of glory.

Poland is slowly and methodically solving its biggest problems in hardship and with many sacrifices by the people. Cut off as it is from many raw materials and essential appliances, Polish industry has started to regain its normal rhythm, and despite many shortages the supply of the market has improved, the reform is being consistently implemented, workers' self-management bodies are developing, and democratic structures are being consolidated.

The train has not been derailed and is showing increasingly clear signs of its forward progress.

And it is at this stage that Washington begins to show signs of concern, for Poland is managing on its own -- without U.S. grain, corn, or fishing areas -- despite the sanctions. This concern is understandable after so much outlay and so many threats. It therefore tries to change its tactics without abandoning its calculated goal. The White House spokesman recently reported that Washington intends to ease the sanctions it imposed, an expression of which may be its gracious agreement to discuss the repayment of Poland's debt to the United States.

Just about anyone would laugh at this kind of reasoning. Poland has always repaid her debts on time. What we now owe is not due to our own fault. The sanctions slowed down industry, limited exports, and made it impossible to draw up trade agreements. There are at present other matters between the United States and Poland aside from the repayment of our debts which are, after all, the result of our purchases of food. U.S. policy brought about the debt that the United States now owes to Poland, a debt which is not only moral, because our economy suffered a multi-million dollar loss which the United States must be aware of.

For the moment, the Washington administration continues to blunder its way along a road that leads nowhere.

And here there are rumors that it would be willing to make a new gesture toward Poland (we are already conversant with one) if this would allow it not to lose face and help its friends in Poland (to put it nicely). So a new farce was thought of. It seems that someone of note on our side of the Atlantic intends to speak in favor of the easing of sanctions.

Who? It is rumored that it is the person who was until yesterday a very zealous advocate of the sanctions and who warned Reagan not to restrict them. He does not worry about saving face because he has changed his views so many times that one more masquerade will be no problem.

Besides which, this game does not concern sanctions. Reagan's people are constantly dreaming of the beautiful days preceding 13 December 1981 and are trying as much as they can to keep in the foreground these former "heroes" who carried out their policies here for them. Is it possible that they cannot see from there that these "heroes" have outlived their time and that any kind of artificial respiration, change of face, or new attitudes will not help?

Economic Institute Report

LD091524 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 Dec -- RZECZPOSPOLITA daily today carries an extensive report of the Institute of National Economy entitled "Losses of the National Economy Suffered as a Result of Reduced Imports From Capitalist Countries." In conclusion the authors say that "methodological problems involved in preparing such a calculation notwithstanding, Poland's losses amounting to some 10.5 billion dollars during 1982-1983 seem to reflect correctly the magnitude of the sustained losses.

"The losses can be attributed in the most part to politically-motivated credit restrictions. Two facts need be emphasized in particular:

-- the timing of imposition of the restrictions in 1981, i.e. towards the end of the third consecutive year of crisis and dramatic struggle of Poland to overcome it,

-- the unexpectedness of the restrictions, which, adding to the earlier fall in imports during 1981, considerably aggravated and prolonged the economic crisis and were incompatible with the letter and the spirit of agreements on economic cooperation concluded with Western countries.

"Poland's losses suffered as a result of actions taken by the Western states, and partly also due to the particular situation which shaped up in the world credit market (growing interest rates), give grounds for postulating changes in the West's economic policy towards Poland. We mean changes which would aim at lowering the huge and historically unprecedented (in such a scale) burden of interest on credits, securing easier terms of interest on credits, rescheduling the repayment of credits to cover long periods, and the creation of other conditions necessary for mutually advantageous trade."

"The following justified arguments come to mind at this juncture: Poland's economy is characterized by a high marginal productivity of imported inputs, especially those that take the form of production supplies, and a high import vulnerability. The cuts in imports forced upon Poland have been hampering many lines of production and are responsible for the fact that some factories have been running at 50 to 60 percent of their capacity.

"Economic upturn depends on the correct level and correct policy of imports as well as on processes making such imports possible. While acknowledging this, one must at the same time beware of excessive optimism. The introduction of the restrictions in trade contributed to a rapid collapse of turnover. But a possible removal of the restrictions will not trigger a similarly rapid increase in turnover, leading instead to a gradual reconstruction of trade.

"Nonetheless, the restoration of a rational scale of imports of production supplies which would make it possible to increase the extent to which productive potential of industry is being used and would enhance Poland's export capability is an indispensable condition of lessening Poland's foreign indebtedness. Therefore a credit policy encouraging such changes cannot be indifferent to the creditors.

"It cannot be indifferent all the more as the matter of Poland's indebtedness is an element of a wider global problem, i.e. a new regulation of matters of international trade including new forms of financing economic development."

In the opening sections of the report, its authors writes, among other things:

The fall of Polish imports from capitalist countries by 31.5 per cent in 1981 and by 24.6 percent in 1982 (against the preceding year in constant prices) caused a steep fall of overall imports and the national income. If in 1980 the dollar-paid import input to every million zlotys of the produced national income amounted to 4.6 thousand dollars, in 1981 it stood at a mere 2.7 thousand dollars and in 1982 (against the national income counted in 1981 prices) it was 2.1 thousand dollars (or a mere 0.94 thousand dollars if counted in running prices).

The direct cause of the fall of imports, in conditions when the import was financed chiefly by credit, was the abrupt curtailment of new credits for Poland by Western countries overlapping on the Polish economy's decreased export capability to capitalist markets.

It is estimated that this export capability shrank by 33 per cent in 1981 and by 35 per cent in 1982.

The steep fall of imports resulted in high losses for the economy, reflected both in the shaping of microeconomic proportions and the economic effects of industrial enterprises.

The losses suffered by national economy in the result of reduced imports are reflected by a fall in the national income. The national income's dependence on import is widely used in economic models and is expressed by the coefficient of import flexibility to the national income. In the years 1960-1975 this coefficient ran in Poland at about 1.3, which means that a 1-per cent growth of national income was accompanied by an average 1.5 per cent rise in import. In the conditions of the decline in national income and import after 1978, this relation underwent considerable vacillations but in the four-year period of 1978-1982 was still above 1 and ran at about 1.2 (the national income dropped by 26 per cent while imports dived by 32 per cent).

Poland has suffered considerable losses because of the MFN suspension. The effects of the MFN suspension and their scale is evidenced by the fact that, for example, customs taxes on Polish exports to the U.S. went up on the average by: 30 percent for machine tools, 25 percent for bearings, 40 percent for tools, 35 percent for sewing machines. The MFN cancellation has caused or will cause a regression in the export of many our goods as well as deterioration in export profitability. According to estimates of the Central Statistical Office (GUS), the MFN cancellation may produce a decline in Polish exports to the American market at between 70 million and 80 million dollars a year.

The clause's suspension also generates long-term losses, which cannot be estimated. For example, it blocks the access to credits granted by the Export-Import Bank and thus broadens the range of credit restrictions.

Unlike the balance of enterprises, initial losses have been calculated on the scale of some branches (fields) of economy. For example, the suspension by the U.S. Government of the Polish rights to fish in American territorial waters, the suspension of Polish aviation rights on the United States territory, limitation of foreign tourist travel to Poland.

All kinds of losses in microeconomic calculations are included in the total sum of losses calculated in accordance with the microeconomic calculus and they cannot be added.

Such immeasurable losses, which often can be supposed to be very significant, include losses caused by:

-- general deterioration of the political climate in the world, increasing the risk in trade between the East and the West,

-- intensive propaganda conducted by the West which distorts the face of reality and has adverse bearing on trade relations with abroad.

-- curtailment of scientific-technical cooperation with Poland, including the hampering of student exchange, U.S. suspension of finances for scientific research in Poland.

-- blocking Poland's re-entry to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Limiting the calculations to short-term consequences, and thus omitting the effects of hampered investment processes, it can be estimated that the 14-percent fall in imports in 1982 would have caused a 9-percent fall in the national income that year -- taking the import elasticity coefficient as 1.5 the actual decline in the national income was only 5.5 percent.

With the 12-percent fall of national income in 1981 and the 5.5-percent fall in 1982 (in respective current prices), the loss of national income totaled:

-- some 294 billion zlotys or some 5.7 billion dollars in 1981.

-- some 276 billion zlotys or some 3.3 billion dollars in 1982.

It was assumed that the national income in 1981 totaled 2,160 billion zlotys and in 1982 it totaled 4,753 billion zlotys (in current prices), and the rates of exchange were as follows: in 1981, 3.36 foreign exchange zlotys per dollar and 15.25 zlotys per 1 foreign exchange zlotys, making it 51.26 zlotys per dollar and, in 1982, 84.82 zlotys per dollar.

New credit (and other) restrictions in 1982 can be attributed to the greatest extent to political motivations, initiated by the United States following the introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December, 1981. According the earlier calculations, the losses sustained in those years in relation to the respective preceding year were estimated at 5.1 billion dollars for 1982 and 0.3 billion dollars for 1983. However, because of the fact that the losses of 1983 came on top of the much greater losses of the preceding year, we arrive at a cumulative calculation of losses which during the two years amounted to 10.5 billion dollars.

The introduction of credit restrictions by Western states was incompatible with definite clauses of agreements on economic cooperation concluded by Poland with numerous Western countries. The provisions of the agreement reached with the Paris Club in autumn of 1981 concerning refinancing of Poland's credit obligations were violated as result of the introduction of these restrictions. Of particularly discriminatory nature were the bans on issuing guarantees for credit sales to Poland by state insurance institutions, introduced by Western states in 1982.

NATO COMMUNIQUE AIMS TO DEMONSTRATE GOODWILL

LD092155 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Atlantic Week ended today in Brussels, after the ministers of defense and heads of diplomacy of sixteen NATO states concluded debates.

Taking into consideration the majority of public opinion in Western countries and concern with the growing tension, NATO ministers have prepared documents which aim to have a calming effect and demonstrate their goodwill. It is a long time since there has been an equally conciliatory final communique after a NATO session. So much about willingness to undertake constructive dialogue has not been said for a long time. Ministers even adopted the so-called Brussels declaration, in which they appear to the Warsaw Pact to return to detente and cooperation. NATO countries also announced that in a month they will delegate their foreign ministers to the Stockholm conference to try to resume high-level contacts with the East. The appeals for goodwill and declarations of good intentions unfortunately end here because at the same time, despite reservations expressed by Greece, Denmark, and Spain, NATO does not depart at all from the arms program and also intends to strengthen its conventional forces by deploying Euro-missiles.

Unfortunately -- and this applies to us directly -- NATO is again interfering in Polish affairs by unilaterally assessing the situation in our country and through George Shultz justifying the continuation of sanctions.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who is departing from his post and being replaced by Lord Carrington, best of all summed up the debates: We are being consistent, the 1979 decisions are being introduced, and our governments have not yielded under pressure from pacifists.

COMMUNICATION LINES OUT, BBC BROADCASTS JAMMED

Phone, Telex Lines Out 10 Dec

LD102315 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Telephone and telex connections between Poland and the outside world were cut off today. It was impossible to make a phone call from Sweden to Poland from about 1220 onwards. Only after 2100 did some individual automatic calls go through. The National Telecommuncations Administration has tried to put through calls through other countries, but these attempts have failed.

BBC Official on Jamming

LD101504 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1441 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Jamming of BBC broadcasts to Eastern Europe was suddenly stepped up today, on the day Lech Walesa's wife accepted here husband's Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo. Similar interference on BBC medium wave transmissions happened once before, when the Polish trade union leader was detained in Gdansk.

Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of BBC external broadcasting, said today: "Coincidences of this kind do not happen twice. Our regular listeners in Eastern Europe on medium wave will readily appreciate that this move has all the hallmarks of deliberate jamming."

The interference, which began early this morning, came from inside Poland and affected BBC medium wave transmissions on 1296 khz/231 metres from Orford Ness, Suffolk. Up until this morning interference was limited to BBC Polish and Russian transmissions on short wave both of which are jammed from inside the Soviet Union. But the new medium wave interference is being caused by a frequency from Warsaw Radio, which began broadcasting almost on top of the BBC.

The effect of this not only means interference on today's BBC Polish medium wave service but also on BBC World Service programmes in English and broadcasts in other languages including Czech and Hungarian, because they are all operating on the same medium wave frequency.

When the interference on 231 metres happened before, during Polish martial law, the BBC registered an official complaint in Geneva with the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations body responsible for regulating the world's airwaves. Mr Muggeridge said after today's incident, they were already making certain that another complaint was immediately laid before the Union.

The Polish authorities agreed they had caused the interference but, when it ended, blaimed it on "transmitter malfunction."

Lech Walesa's wife Danuta travelled to Oslo for today's Nobel award ceremony as her husband did not want to leave Gdansk in case he was not allowed to return to Poland.

REPORTAGE ON WALESA NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD

Walesa's Wife Accepts Prize

LD101828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] This year's Nobel Peace Prize has been presented in Oslo. As we know at the proposal of a group of deputies of the West German Bundestag, the prize was awarded in October to Lech Walesa. The prize was accepted by his wife, Danuta, because Lech Walesa, as he said himself, is afraid to go abroad. The significance of this year's prize, according to many observers,is directed against the process of normalization in Poland.

Speech Read by Emigre

LD111430 Oslo Domestic Service in Norwegian 1200 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Live relay of speeches at conference held in name of Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa by his wife, Danuta Walesa, at Oslo's University Hall; in Polish]

[Text] [Danuta Walesa] On behalf of my husband, I would like to cordially greet you today and send you cordial greetings. I have with me a speech written by my husband, which I invite Mr Bogdan Cywinski to be kind enough to read. Mr. Bogdan Cywinski was the first adviser in August, during the strike in 1980. He also was -- and still is for us -- the deputy editor-in-chief of the Solidarity weekly. I invite Mr Cywinski to read the speech. [applause]

[Cywinski] Ladies and gentlemen: I address you as the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1983, a Polish worker from the Gdansk Shipyard, one of the organizers of the independent union movement in Poland. It would be most easy for me to say I am not worthy of this exceptional honor. However, when I recall the moment at which the news of the prize travelled around my country, that moment of emotion and universal joy among people who felt that they participated morally and spiritually in this prize, then I have to say that I approach this prize as an expression of recognition that the movement to which I gave all my strength has served the human community well. I accept this prize with all respect for its prestige and at the same time with a feeling that it does not single me out personally to be honored but that it is a prize for Solidarity, for the people and the issues we fought for, and are fighting for, in a spirit of peace and justice. I desire nothing other than that the award of this prize serve peace and justice, both in my homeland and in the world.

The first words I would like to address to you, and through you to all people, are words I have known since childhood: Peace be to the people of goodwill, everywhere, and to all, in the North and the South, in the East and the West. I belong to a nation whose eyes have often been stung by the wind of history during recent centuries. Silence or pity accompanied Poland when, under the pressure of foreign armies, the borders fell and violence deprived us of our independent state. Our national history has at times implanted into us a sense of bitterness and helplessness. But it was and remains, first and foremost, a great lesson of hope. In giving thanks for the award of the prize I would like to express gratitude primarily for the fact that it serves to strengthen the Polish hope; the hope of a nation that throughout the 19th century was not willing to reconcile itself to the loss of its independence and that fought for it while also fighting for the freedom of other nations; a hope, whose onrushes and defeats over the last 40 years, with which my own life coincides, have been signified by dramatic dates: 1944, 1956, 1976, 1980.

If I permit myself in this place and on this occasion to refer to my own life, this is because I have the feeling that the prize was awarded to me as one among many. My youth occurred during the time when the country was being rebuilt from the ruins and ashes of the years of the war in which my nation never bent down and paid the highest price. I belong to a generation of workers which, having left the countryside, had the opportunity to acquire an education and work in industry, acquiring an awareness of its own rights and significance. These were the years of the awakening of the worker's and peasant's aspirations, but they were also years of wrongs done to people, degradation, lost illusions. I was 13 years old when in June 1956 the desperate struggle of the workers of Poznan for bread and freedom was bloodily put down. Thirteen was the age of a boy who died in Poznan at that time: His name was (Romek Cialkowski).

Twenty-five years later, Solidarity recalled his memory. In December 1970, when the workers' protest swept over the towns of the Baltic coast, I was a worker in the Gdansk Shipyard and found myself in the body of strike organizers. The memory of my colleagues who died then, the bitter memory of violence and despair, was and remains for me a lesson for the whole of my life. Several years later, in June 1976, the strike of the workers in Radom and at Ursus was a new experience which did not merely consolidate my awareness of the justness of the workers' demands and aspirations but also indicated the need for solidarity. This conviction led me, in the summer of 1978, to the free trade unions, one of the groups of courageous and selfless people who came out in support of the workers' rights to dignity. In July and August 1980, Poland was swept by a wave of strikes. The issue at stake, however, was far more than material welfare. My previous path led me then, in the moment of struggle, to return to my shipyard. The whole country joined in with Gdansk and Szczecin. We signed agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie. Solidarity came into being. The great Polish strikes of which I have spoken here are events of a particular kind. Their character was defined both by the dangers surrounding their occurrence and by the objectives they set themselves. The Polish workers featured in them as the representatives of the nation.

When I recall the path of my own life, I must speak about force, about hate, about lying. The lesson of those experiences was, however, that we can only oppose force when we ourselves do not reach for it. In the history of those years, the Gdansk agreements are a great page in the world of work, which no one can erase. At the source of the social agreements of 1980 lies courage, deliberation, and solidarity of working people. It was recognized at that time, on both sides, that we must come to an agreement in order that no more blood would be shed. Those agreements were, and remain, a model and method of behavior, the only one which creates the chance between force and a despairing struggle with no way out. The awareness that we have taken up a just cause and that we must find a peaceful solution to it gave us at that time the strength and a sense of the frontiers which were acceptable. What previously had appeared impossible became reality. The right to associate in trade unions independent of the authorities, created and shaped by the working people themselves, was fought for and won.

Our trade union, Solidarity, became a great movement of moral and social liberation. People, liberated from fear and passivity, desired an improvement. We carried on a difficult struggle for existence. That was and still remains the country's great chance. I think it is also a chance for the state which would like to be based on coparticipation with the citizens.

Solidarity, as a trade union movement, did not reach for power and did not turn against the constitutional order. During the 15 months of legal existence of Solidarity, nobody was killed or injured through our fault. Our movement developed stormily. We had to fight constantly for our rights and possibilities of action, imposing on ourselves essential self-limitations.

The program of our movement evolves from basic rights and moral dictates. Its force, the only and fundamental one, is the solidarity of workers, intelligentsia, and peasants; the solidarity of the nation; the solidarity of people who desire to live in dignity, truth, and freedom, according to the dictates of conscience.

May the silence in this hall cover what happened afterwards: silence is also eloquent.

Here, in this place, to mark the occasion of the Nobel Peace Prize, one thing should be said: The Polish community has not been broken, nor embarked on the road of violence and fratricidal struggle. We do not accept violence; we will not accept being denied trade union freedom; we will not accept imprisonment of people for their convictions. Prison gates must open, people sentenced for defending union and civil rights should be freed. The planned trials of 11 leading activists from our movement should not take place. All those imprisoned, sentenced, or arrested for union activity or for their convictions should return to their families and have a chance to live and work at home. The defense of our rights and our dignity, and work against being steeped in hatred, this is the road we have chosen.

The Polish experience, which the Nobel Prize places fully in the light, is a difficult and dramatic experience. I believe, however, that it is an experience directed toward the future. That which took place in human awareness and which shaped people's attitudes cannot be erased or broken. It lasts, it remains. We are the inheritors of those aspirations of our nation which never allowed itself to be turned into an inert mass. We wish to live with a feeling that the law is the law and that justice is justice; that our hard work has meaning and is not wasted; that our culture develops in freedom. We as a nation have the right to decide about ourselves, to shape our own lives. This does not pose a threat to anyone. We are a nation with a sense of responsibility for its fate in the complex situation in the world.

Still, in spite of everything, in spite of what has been happening in my country for 2 years, I think that we are fated to agreement, and that the difficult problems of Poland's situation can be solved only by means of genuine dialogue between the authorities and society.

John Paul II spoke about this during his last visit to the homeland in these words: Why have working people in Poland, and all through the world for that matter, the right to such a dialogue? Because the working man is not only an instrument of production but a subject who has priority over capital in the whole production process. Man, by his work, becomes the true owner of the workplace, or the working process, of the products of work and distribution. He is prepared for sacrifices only if he feels himself to be the true co-owner and have an influence on the just division of what has been created together. It is just this feeling that we lack. One cannot build in tiredness, in bitterness, in a feeling of helplessness.

He who has felt the strength of solidarity and breathed the air of freedom once cannot be suffocated. Dialogue is possible and we have the right to it. The wall of events that have taken place cannot be an insurmountable obstacle. My deepest hope is that my country will regain its historic chance for peaceful evolution, that Poland will show the world that dialogue and not force resolves the most difficult situations.

We are ready for dialogue. We are also ready at any moment to present our arguments and our postulates for social evaluation. I have no doubt what the verdict of the nation would be. I think that all the nations of the world have the right to their own life. I believe that the rights of units, families, social groups, sooner or later, will be respected at every geographical latitude. Respect for human and civil rights in Poland, respect for our national identity, lies in the interest of Europe, for a peaceful Poland is in the interest of Europe, and Polish aspirations for freedom cannot be destroyed.

Dialogue in Poland is the only way to build internal peace and, therefore, it constitutes an essential element of peace in Europe.

I know that the Polish cause continues to arouse feelings of sympathy and solidarity in the whole world. To all those who help Poland and Poles from this place I express the deepest gratitude. Also, allow me to express the wish that our desire for dialogue and respect for human rights in Poland be supported by positive thought. My country is in a state of fundamental economic threat. This has dramatic consequences for the existence of Polish families. Permanent economic crisis in Poland can also have repercussions in Europe. Poland needs and is worthy of aid. I look at the contemporary world with the eyes of a worker who belongs to a nation that has had bitter war experiences. It is my desire that the world in which I live be free from the threat of a nuclear holocaust and from constant armaments. It is my desire that peace should not be separated from freedom which is due to every nation. This I desire, and for this I pray.

I said before that in Poland the basic need is for accord and dialogue. I think that the same applies to today's world. One must talk, not slam doors. We must not do anything that blocks the chances for agreement, and one must remember that only peace built on justice and moral order is lasting.

In many places in the world people today are seeking a path that will link these two basic values: peace and justice. These two values are as bread and salt in the life of communities. Every nation, every community has the right to them. One cannot truly solve conflicts unless efforts are made to follow this path. Our times demand an understanding of the aspirations of the world.

Our road, our difficult experience have shown the world the value of human solidarity. On accepting this honorable distinction of the Nobel Peace Prize, I am thinking of those with whom I feel solidarity, first with those who while struggling for the workers and for civil rights in my country gave the supreme sacrifice, the sacrifice of life; then with my colleagues who paid for the struggle in defense of Solidarity with the loss of freedom, with being sentenced, or awaiting trial; with my compatriots who found in the Solidarity movement the fulfillment of their working and civic aspirations, who by bearing denials and humiliation have been able to combine courage and consideration; and with those who stand faithful to our cause; with all those in the whole world who struggle for workers and union rights, for the dignity of working man, for human rights.

On the monument erected at the Gdansk shipyard to honor those who fell in December 1970 we have inscribed words from the Psalm: The Lord will grant strength for his people, the Lord will give his people the blessing of peace. Let these words become our message of brotherhood and hope. [applause]

Gdansk Press Conference Held

NC101408 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa made a call for international peace today, while his wife Danuta was in Oslo to accept the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize on his behalf. At a press conference at his home here, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union said he believed peace could be achieved through existing international treaties and accords, but at the same time he warned that the situation in Poland could deteriorate.

He said it was becoming more and more difficult to live and to work. Life was like a minefield, he said but he believed circumstances would force the human race to make peace "even if there is still a long way to go." The way to peace was not through signing new treaties and agreements, but finding ways of ensuring the application of existing ones. He said that as a worker he felt "barely a tenth of what has been signed is currently realizable and that if 70 percent of it could be implemented, the only job left would be to dismantle this minefield."

But he was less optimistic about the immediate future in Poland. He described the situation as bad and said there were chances it could get worse. A hungry man and a well-fed man could not understand each other, he said, urging authorities to resume the negotiations with Solidarity broken off by the state of siege. He said he had been ready to talk for a long time and did not believe the country's problems could be solved in any other way than by negotiation.

Wtihout specifically mentioning it, he expressed certain reservations about the call by the underground leadership of Solidarity for peaceful demonstrations to mark the anniversary of the workers riots in December, 1970. He said the street was not the place for a peaceful struggle because anything could happen.

Three times over he repeated an appeal on behalf of political detainees in Poland and said that everyone in Poland should repeat with him,"If I forget them (the political prisoners), then, my Lord, forget me."

On his reasons for staying away from today's ceremony in Oslo, he said he dare not run the slightest risk of not being allowed back into the country since he had a job to do in Poland. He said his wife had already succeeded beyond his hope in replacing him. "I am very pleasantly surprised. She played her part as I would have. I have fallen in love with her again," Mr. Walesa said.

WALESA INTERVIEWS ON STOCKHOLM, VIENNA RADIOS

Stockholm Interview

LD101347 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 10 Dec 83

[From the "Radio Magazine" program, presented by Goeran Skaansberg]

[Text] The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, will not attend the Nobel Prize ceremony in Oslo today; instead his wife Danuta will attend, accompanied by their eldest son. (Tore Rundgren), our correspondent in Poland, met Walesa in Gdansk and asked him how he views the future of Solidarity and the chances of taking Solidarity's ideas forward.

[Begin Walesa recording in Polish] I am convinced that our ideals are immortal, and so are the ways and means of solving problems. I am convinced of victory, but I repeat, it is just a question of time..[end recording, fading into announcer-read report]

[Skaansberg] I am convinced that our ideals are immortal, and the same goes for our way, our methods of solving problems. I am convinced that we shall win. This is how Lech Walesa replies to the question: Are you still an optimist with regard to the future of Solidarity and its ideas? Walesa is an optimist, despite all the trials that Solidarity and the Polish people have been subjected to. In (Tore Rundgren's) interview he repeats with unyielding persistency: We shall win.

But this is no light certainty of victory. Walesa stresses that the struggle for Solidarity's ideas is also a question of time, and of the price that has to be paid, for individuals and the population. He reminds us of his friends in the struggle who are still imprisoned, even without trials. Several are his colleagues in the leadership of Solidarity and also some of the most prominent members of the Social Self-Defence Committee, the democratic opposition group that became the inspiring force and adviser to Solidarity. They, no more than Lech Walesa, have committed any crime; they, like he, have tried to work for more democracy in Poland, for the rights of the workers to organize themselves and look after their interests. Nevertheless, they are accused of actions against the state.

Not to abandon them is one of the reasons why Walesa did not want to travel to Oslo, he told (Tore Rundgren). Througout the whole interview, there runs like a red thread the fact that both Walesa himself and Solidarity work only by peaceful means. This is an obligation that is all the greater after the Peace Prize, he says. We are not out to take over power or to beat down the authorities. What we strive for is to bring about better living conditions in accordance with our needs and possiblities. And we shall continue to do so, for it is the duty of each generation and each individual.

[Begin Walesa recording in Polish] It is not to take over power, or to beat down the authorities; we work only to make our conditions and life more bearable according to our appetitite and possibilities, and we will do it...[end recording]

[Skaansberg] This year's Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa was interviewed by (Tore Rundgren).

More on Stockholm Interview

LD102135 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1735 GMT 10 Dec 83

[From "The World and Us" program with reporter Goeran Skaansberg]

[Excerpt] [Skaansberg] The Polish authorities seem to be rather worried just now. The Army has been mobilized again and (Tore Rundgren) has asked Lech Walesa whether he himself thinks that the authorities will allow him to continue to act or will they try to silence him.

[Begin Walesa recording in Polish] I have always done what I considered right and it is impossible for anyone to succeed in shutting me up. I will be doing what I have done so far. I will be saying what I have said so far. And what is more, I am not afraid of that. Obviously, sometimes I will be rewarded. [end recording, fading into Skaansberg report]

[Skaansberg] I have always done what I considered right and it is impossible for anyone to succeed in shutting me up. I will be doing what I have done so far. I will be saying what I have said so far. And what is more, I am not afraid of that. Obviously, sometimes I will be rewarded or perhaps punished. Neither of these possibilities can make me change my actions. But I have now an even greater obligation than before to use peaceful means, because of the great prize I have been awarded, which is an approval of the methods I have used until now. This is our duty, whether the consequences are negative of positive.

[Begin recording] [(Rundgren)] The government says that there will be more soldiers in the streets and workplaces. Is there not a risk of further confrontations and clashes?

[Walesa] I know, however, that we will carry out what we have decided irrespective of what happens outside. Obviously, this will always be peaceful, but increasingly effective nevertheless. [end recording fading into report]

[Skaansberg] I only know one thing: We will carry out what we have decided irrespective of what happens around us. All the time by peaceful means, but with increasing effect, nevertheless.

[Begin recording] [Rundgren] What can you do in this new and more difficult situation imposed by the government?

[Walesa] We must bring about and discover winning methods. There is such potential, there are such reserves, that they cannot be assessed and calculated. The problem is whether we are able to, to what degree we are able to find ways.... [end recording fading into report]

[Skaansberg] Solidarity must bring about and discover winning methods. There is such potential, there are such reserves, that they cannot be assessed and calculated. The problem is whether we are able to, to what degree we are able to find ways. I think that we can do that, that we can find solutions, and I think, I am convinced that we shall win. We are ready to pay for this individually and collectively. But as I said, I am convinced that we shall win. This does not mean that we are out to seize power or to beat down the authorities. What we strive for is to bring about better living conditions in accordance with our needs and possibilities. It is the duty of each generation and each individual to do that.

[Begin recording] [Walesa] We only solve, only make our conditions, our life, more bearable, according to our appetites and opportunities, and we will do this, for such is the duty of every generation and of every man." [end recording]

Vienna Interview on Award

AU111440 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0930 GMT on 11 December, in its weekly "People" feature, carries a 27-minute report, interspersed with music, on an interview given by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to Austrian Radio reporter Rudi Klausnitzer in Walesa's Gdnask apartment on 8 December. Klausnitzer begins his report by describing his initial meeting with Walesa at the presbytery of a Gdansk church, where Walesa invited him to his apartment to give him an interview, and his impression of Walesa's living room that serves as his office. According to Klausnitzer, he was received by Mrs Walesa, a secretary, and a bodyguard, and was shown into the living room. After a while, Walesa appeared, accompanied by two men and two women, and the five people started a vivid discussion about a "statement" they were formulating. Klausnitzer continues:

"The statement is ready. Walesa has time for me, and -- a request: [Begin Walesa recording in Polish followed by German translation] I want to apologize to my colleagues for not having sufficiently concentrated on them, on their problems, in the past. At the same time I want to say that I will not grant any interview to anyone any more without repeating the statement that I am making to you now. [end recording] And then he reads to me the statement that has been formulated by him and his advisers: [Begin recording] Many political prisoners are detained in the prisons. Among them are 11 trade union activists and trade union experts awaiting two main trials against Solidarity. For 2 years they have been hostages in our stead. Every one of us should repeat after me: Should I forget them, you, Lord, forget me! [end recording]

"I have to promise Walesa to put this statement at the beginning of my report on this interview, and also to make it available to the news agencies and other media. I am also given this statement in writing, typed on Walesa's typewriter.

"I ask Walesa what the Nobel Peace Prize means to him, to himself personally: [Begin Walesa recording] I have never worked for personal goals, and therefore this prize cannot mean anything to me personally. It does mean something for the whole society though, and according to the reactions that I have seen, the entire Polish population has been very pleased with it. Altogether, I believe that the workers here, and the workers in the world in general, are particularly pleased with this prize because it is the first time such a great prize has been awarded to a worker, to a member of Solidarity. [end recording]

"The Nobel Peace Prize for Lech Walesa, the Nobel Peace Prize for Solidarity -- was Solidarity actually something that leads to peace? Is this movement something that can lead to peace in the future? [Begin Walesa recording] Certainly, yes. Only, one must not forget that this has been merely a first stage that must be followed by others. Today we are richer in experiences, experiences that were gained between our state of legality and our present situation, and I hope that we will draw the necessary lessons from these experiences, and that we will be able to enter into the next stage better prepared. [end recording]

"How does this next stage, the road to peace, look? [Begin Walesa recording] This is an abstract question. I believe that in the epoch in which we are living we must try to get more, to fight more, and that we must live up to the challenge of that epoch. Nowhere are things so good -- neither in your country nor in mine -- that they could not be better, and that is why we must make every effort to ensure that they do get better. Of course it is necessary to realize that we are not dealing with the 19th century but with the 20th and the 21st -- that is to say, the struggle can no longer be based on the destruction of factories or machinery but must aim at their transformation and improvement, so that they serve us optimally. [end recording]

"Many people say that after the awarding of the Nobel Prize, the world public's interest in the fate of Solidarity will somewhat subside again. What is the future of Solidarity, and how does Lech Walesa see this future? [Begin Walesa recording] I am convinced that our ideals and our slogans have not been defeated and that they are bound to be victorious. The problem lies only in the costs and in time. [end recording]

"As far as the costs are concerned, an essential supporting factor is foreign solidarity, and the foreign part of Solidarity, that is to say, the Solidarity people who have emigrated. How is this connection, the cooperation between the domestic and the foreign part of Solidarity? Here, Walesa does not want to answer outright. [Begin Walesa recording] I believe that we lack the time to discuss all this here. I believe that quite a lot has been done in this respect, anyhow, and that we, too, have done a great deal. I can only hope that this cooperation continues to develop along these lines. [end recording]

"I asked Lech Walesa to tell us something on what he thinks about the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize, although he will not reveal the contents of his speech for this occasion, a few days before the awarding ceremony. [Begin Walesa recording] The listeners should keep in mind that they have to solve the problems in the epoch in which they live. They must demand more, do more. But at the same time they must know that the methods of the struggle in our present dangerous world must differ from those in the 19th century. Thus they must seek maximum transformation, maximum improvements, so that they get maximum benefit from it. We must augment what we have, because otherwise we will not stand the test imposed upon us by our epoch.

"At the same time I remind you again of the fact that things are nowhere so good that they could not be better. Regarding the great issues, the international issues, I would wish that one would begin to discuss the many documents, treaties, and laws that have already been drafted and signed. I believe that today one does not need any more agreements, treaties, and laws. They all exist. Instead, one should concentrate far more on implementing and verifying what has been signed in the epoch in which we live. [end recording]

"In conclusion, I asked Walesa how he is going to spend the day of the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize, what he, who has to remain in Poland, is going to do on this day. And his reply is interesting, not so much because he says he does not know yet, he does not even know what he is going to do in the next 5 minutes, but because for the first time in an interview he employs the term guerilla warfare [partisanenkampf] for the situation in which he and his colleagues find themselves. He says: If you could tell me today what I am going to do in the next 5 minutes, I would be happy. But since the conditions of our and my actions are those of guerilla warfare, I cannot say anything about 10 December. [Walesa recording in Polish contains only the Polish word "partyzancki"]

Klausnitzer reports in conclusion that on leaving Walesa's apartment on foot, in search of a taxi, he was politely asked to enter a police control car, to identify himself, and to give his Gdansk hotel address. He was not asked about his visit to Walesa, nor did police discover his recorder and camera which he carried in an inconspicuous plastic bag.

PRON COUNCIL SESSION ON SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD102014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] discussed the participation of the movement in solving the country's socioeconomic problems. Those present were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, Henry Jablonski and Stanislaw Gucwa. The session was opened by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council who presented honorary member of the council Marshal Rola-Zymierski with PRON membership card No 1.

A report on the activity of the movement, executive bodies, and problem commissions of the National Council and on the implementation of the conclusions of the first congress of the movement was delivered by Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the Council. A report on PRON participation in solving the country's socioeconomic problems was delivered by Wincenty Lewandowski, deputy chairman of the National Council.

During the discussion it was said that there are still strong opponents of economic reform, and these trends should be firmly opposed. It was stressed with satisfaction that the political and economic leadership of the country has been resolute in introducing reform, despite mounting difficulties.

UZYCKI APPOINTED ARMY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

LD091900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The chairman of the National Defense Committee, on the proposal of the minister of national defense, has appointed Lieutenant General Jozef Uzycki to the post of chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army. At the same time, Lt Gen Jozef Uzycki has been appointed as deputy minister of national defense by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

MESSNER RESIGNS KATOWICE FIRST SECRETARY POST

LD101822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has asked a plenum of the voivodship committee of the party in Katowice to relieve him of the function of first secretary of the voivodship committee, in view of his having been entrusted with tasks in the government. The plenum accepted the resignation of Zbigniew Messner while retaining him as member of the plenum of the voivodship committee. Bogumil Ferensztajn, previously secretary of the voivodship committee in Katowice, an economic activist of long standing in the region, was elected first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice in a secret ballot. Tadeusz Porebski and Jerzy Romanik, members of the Central Committee Politburo, took part in the session.

'MAJORITY WELCOME' OPERATIONAL MILITARY GROUPS

PM111905 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The 'Operational Military Groups' Fairly Well Received"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Hundreds of "operational military groups" which made their appearance 2 years ago have resumed their activity throughout Poland over the past 2 days. Contrary to what might be thought in the West, where the very name of those groups sounds fairly worrying, they have on the whole been welcomed by the majority of the Polish population.

Indeed their task is wide-ranging. It is not just to check the troops' state of readiness or to warn those who might be tempted to stage public demonstrations on 13 December, the second anniversary of the introduction of martial law, or on 16 December, to mark the massacre of the Gdansk workers in 1970, as the clandestine Solidarity national commission has decided. Of course those objectives exist, especially at a time when the government is worried by rising popular discontent caused by the economic difficulties, but they are far from being the only ones.

Indeed most observers are convinced that nothing more than the usual demonstrations will take place on 16 December and they will not change the political situation in the least.

Indeed the bulk of the "operational military groups" work is to struggle against all the local cliques and pressure groups, to make the party apparatus toe the line since it often refuses to carry out directives from the top, to eliminate angry or incompetent directors of enterprises, to end waste and bad organization, and to ensure that supplies to the population, heating, transportation, and telecommunications are guaranteed as winter sets in. To that end hundreds and hundreds of state enterprises, administrative departments, and cooperatives are closely supervised by the commissioners.

Why has their reappearance been welcomed by the population on the whole? There are four basic reasons for that:

1 -- the prestige of the Armed Forces in Poland: Martial law has not succeeded in eliminating the prestige and respect which the Armed Forces traditionally enjoy in this country.

The main virtue here is still patriotism of which the Armed Forces are the symbol -- a patriotism which is natural in a nation that suffered so much to gain recognition of its independence. That has practical consequences. When a civilian inspector appears in an enterprise -- which happens very rarely -- he is mocked or an attempt is made to bribe him. However, an officer who makes an inspection is carefully heeded and his orders are executed immediately.

2 -- the need to restore a calm situation: A growing number of citizens in this country are convinced that to steer the country out of its serious economic crisis, it is necessary both to guarantee order and to introduce far-reaching structural reforms. While making an increasing number of mistakes and being slipshod in its action, the government is somehow or other confirming its intention of creating a system that will gradually be made more efficient and more democratic. For many Poles that objective would not be attained if public order were threatened once again and if discipline could not be guaranteed at all levels of the administration and in the enterprises.

3 -- The conviction that the Army alone is capable of breaking resistance to the reforms from the apparatus and pressure groups: One reason people are satisfied to see the "operational military groups" is that they see in them the best support against local cliques and the domination of a dehumanized bureaucracy.

Above all, they realize that the reforms under way will be unable to succeed if the party's local apparatus and industry's pressure groups are not brought to heel once and for all. It will certainly be necessary to return to a truly civilian power some day, but under the specific conditions existing in Poland today, the military has a positive role in this field.

4 -- the fear of a disturbing alternative to the current team: The public is gradually realizing that if General Jaruzelski and his friends were overthrown, they would be replaced by "a dangerous, dogmatic, frankly neo-Stalinist, group."

The Army ensuring the maintenance of order, but especially guaranteeing the possibility of reforms, is the best protection against an eventuality which would not fail to result in a bloody confrontation. For its part, the Church is aware of this danger, and it is largely under its influence that Mr Walesa has changed his stance and has just called on the Western countries to end their policy of sanctions against Poland.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS CONTINUE TO REQUEST AMNESTY

LD091942 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] An increasing number of people who have committed politically-motivated crimes and who want to avail themselves of the amnesty have been reporting to law enforcement organs. Several dozen people made this decision in recent days. Groups that operated in various conspiratorial sectors have also given themselves up, including: In Gdansk, a group of eight workers in the Lenin Shipyard, including Jozef Wiktor, member of the so-called secret enterprise commission; in Olsztyn, an employee of one of the enterprises, former member of NSZZ Solidarity, who stated that from 1980-1983 he distributed illegal publications of KSS/KOR and of former Solidarity, which he received from Father Jan Zieja in Warsaw; in Biala Podlaska, three people who distributed antistate publications and displayed hostile slogans on buildings; in Krosno, two members of a former

NSZZ Solidarity Founding Committee who distributed illegal publications; in Zamosc, two people who distributed antistate publications received from Warsaw actors; in Warsaw, among others (Jacek Kucper), former member of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, who participated in printing an illegal publication entitled NIEPODLEGLOSC during martial law. After completing formalities, all of them were released.

ARRESTS OF SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS REPORTED

LD111609 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] During the period in which the Amnesty Law was in force, the security service carried out parallel, systematic, legally entrusted tasks to uncover people who decided not to stop illegal activity. In a number of cases the inevitable consequence of such an attitude was to bring those people who infringe on the law to penal responsibility.

Several days ago, security service officers from the Katowice Voivodship office of internal affairs arrested members of an illegal underground organization bearing the name of the Interfactory Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity of the Slask-Dabrowski Region. In an apartment in Sosnowiec, where Danuta S. who had been in hiding for a considerable time, was staying, a printing press, leaflets and illegal publications were found. In Chorzow, in the apartment of Anna N., as well as illegal materials, money and goods from foreign parcels, were discovered. Their sale in Komis shops, among other places, brought in funds for activities forbidden by law. Up to now, eight people have been arrested. Some of them edited material hostile to the authorities and others printed and distributed leaflets in public places, street cars, and buses. Almost all of the arrested people have higher and secondary education, are middle-aged, and are mainly white-collar workers. Operating illegally since 1982, they did not take advantage of the amnesty and they now face a term of imprisonment of up to 8 years.

[Female voice] In Wroclaw, a dozen-or-so-strong group of employees of the Urban Transport Enterprise (MPK) who distributed illegal publications and organized collections of money to finance the political underground has been uncovered. The Wroclaw Office of Internal Affairs has also uncovered another group of several people, employees in various Wroclaw workplaces. (?They were involved in) the production of antistate publications. The prosecutor's office has had them put under temporary arrest. Also in Gorzow Wielkopolski, a group of several people, employees at local workplaces, has been arrested. They were engaged in distributing illegal, antistate publications.

The Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs, under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office, is investigating the illegal so-called regional executive commission 3d rank of the Beskidzie Region of NSZZ Solidarity. Eighteen people have been arrested, including almost all members of the leadership of that organization. An illegal radio station, duplicators, paper, printer's ink, and a matrix were among the items uncovered. The chairman of the regional executive commission was Jerzy Pinkowski, a 35-year-old metal worker employed in the small car plant in Bielsko-Biala.

[Unidentified speaker] I am convinced that this activity is senseless, that it is simply and solely putting oneself in danger of such consequences as we are now bearing -- and they are consequences, well, which are unpleasant, and therefore I think that people who continue such activity should stop it.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION

AU092102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, received on Friday, December 9, a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, led by Sam Gibbons, Democrat, Florida, chairman of the Sub-committee on Commerce of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, that are paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation is made up of Barber Conable, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Republican, New York; Bill Frenzel, Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Republican, Minnesota; Douglas Bereuter, member of Banking and Finance Committee, Republican, Nebraska; Sander Levin, member of the Banking and Finance Committee, Democrat, Michigan; and Graciella Sullivan, Franklin Phifer Jr. and Thelma Askhley, assistants of the Subcommittee on Commerce.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and deputies attended the interview. David B. Funderburk, U.S. Ambassador in Bucharest attended too.

In his name and on behalf of the delegation, Sam Gibbons thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the opportunity to visit Romania, for the interview, and expressed satisfaction at meeting with the Romanian head of state and at discussing together other modalities to help the expansion of the relationship between the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially greeted the guests and expressed his satisfaction at meeting with the members of the delegation and his conviction that their visit would contribute to the further promotion of the Romanian-American collaboration.

During the interview, stress was laid on the positive evolution of the relationships between Romania and the USA, based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Both sides assessed that conditions existed to intensify the relations between Romania and the USA in policy, technology and science, culture and other fields of activity, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and understanding among nations. Emphasis was placed on the need to take steady action so as to widely and freely develop trade exchanges, the Romanian-American cooperation in general, and to take advantage of the real possibilities offered by the two countries' economies. The particular role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries was stressed in the expansion and deepening of the bilateral collaboration, in the strengthening of the friendship and better acquaintance between the Romanian and American peoples.

During the talks, views were exchanged on the international situation and on the ways of consolidating peace and collaboration. It was shown that the cardinal issue of our time is the struggle for peace, for the halting of the arms race, and it was stressed that all states and progressive forces should intensify their efforts to stop the worsening of the international situation, for disarmament, nuclear above all.

In connection with the deterioration of the situation in Europe, the Romanian head of state reasserted his country's stance on the need for the resumption of the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and for an agreement to be reached which should provide for a balance of forces between the two sides at an as low as possible level of armings, exclude the emplacement of other medium-range missiles in the continent, lead to the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place and pave the way for a complete elimination of any kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe.

By common agreement, it was assessed that parliaments and parliamentarians could and should make a more active contribution to a just and durable settlement of the major contemporary issues, to the building of a world which should ensure each nation's peace independence and free development.

This interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Congressmen Meet Ciosan, Others

AU092104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ciosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with the members of the delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, headed by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, Democrat, Florida, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and the United States. In the spirit of the understanding reached during summit meetings. In that context, appreciation was expressed of the intensification of the contacts and dialogue between the Grand National Assembly and the U.S. Congress, between the parliamentarians of the two countries, with emphasis on their contribution to the expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the U.S.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met the same day the members of the delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S Congress.

They discussed aspects of further development of the Romania-U.S. relations and of the collaboration between the two states in the international arena, for a policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

The U.S. congressmen also had an interview with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The talk covered problems of development of the economic and cooperation relations in various compartments of activity between Romania and the U.S.

In marking the Romanian visit by the delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner.

Congressmen Leave Bucharest

AU102004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/12/1983 -- The delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, led by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, Democrat, Florida, concluded their Romanian visit, leaving Bucharest on December 10.

The delegation was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Ciosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During a meeting before the departure with Romanian press representatives, chief delegate Sam Gibbons stated that the main purpose of their visit was to spur the commercial relations with Romania, with the Romanian people, confident that the improvement of the bilateral commercial relations served the interests of the two countries and contributed to better mutual understanding between the American and Romanian peoples.

The talks conducted, especially with Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest said, were extremely fruitful. He said that the problems approached were related to both parties' and world economic situation [as received], to peace and war and that they equally comdemned the war and advocated the peace. He said they approached together the ways of achieving peace and that President Nicolae Ceausescu advanced personal proposals in this domain, to the end of seeking out final solutions for peace. The guest stated that they were very impressed by the talks, by everything seen in Romania and he expressed his confidence that the prospects of the two countries' collaboration were promising. He was optimistic about the future prospects and was confident in the positive evolution of the commercial relations with Romania.

He hoped that they would be able to grant Romania in 1985 the most-favoured-nation clause for a longer period of time, saying that Romania was fully entitled to the extension of the term which conferred on her a non-discriminatory commercial treatment and that fact would naturally improve the climate in the two countries' commercial relations.

In conclusion Sam Gibbons reiterated his satisfaction at the possibility to visit Romania. He said he was finely impressed by the Romanian people for whom he nutured feelings of profound friendship. In his capacity as a member of the American legislative forum, he expressed his wish for collaboration with Romania's Government to both countries' benefit. That was the purpose of the visit he said, considering it as successful.

PCI SECRETARY BERLINGUER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Greeted on Arrival

AU092057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2031 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1983 -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest on December 9.

Enrico Berlinguer is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the CC of the ICP, head of the ICP Foreign Section.

The guests were welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ceausescu Meets Berlinguer

AU102259 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2011 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/12/1983 -- On December 10 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party.

Participating in the interview were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Olimpia Solomonescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations and International Economic Cooperation Section.

Also present was Antonio Rubbi, member of the CC of the ICP, chief of the Foreign Section of the ICP.

Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed warmly Enrico Berlinguer stressing his visit to be a new significant expression of the tight friendly relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party as well as of the joint wish to continuously expand and strengthen these good relations to the advantage of the two parties, of the Romanian and Italian peoples.

Enrico Berlinguer thanked warmly for the invitation addressed to him to visit Romania and expressed his deep satisfaction at meeting again Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and at continuing the open friendly dialogue on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on a wide array of current issues of the situation in Europe and in the world, of the international communist and working-class movement.

The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of sincere, comradely friendship, characteristic of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party.

Party Leaders Discuss Missiles

AU102209 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] (ANSA) Bucharest, December 10 -- In a talk lasting over three hours here today, the head of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu and his Italian counterpart Enrico Berlinguer saw considerably eye-to-eye with regard to ways to create conditions favorable to a resumption of a U.S.-USSR dialogue on Euromissiles.

Berlinguer arrived here last night on the first leg of a trip that will also take him to East Berlin and Belgrade to problem prospects [as received] for a rapprochement between East and West after the break-down in Geneva talks on strategic and nuclear medium-range weapons.

Ceausescu approved of a Berlinguer call for a delay in the installation of NATO missiles in Europe and the start of a Soviet Dismantlement of SS-20s.

For his part, Berlinguer liked Romanian proposals for a meeting soon between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Kremlin Chief Yuriy Andropov, a meeting of foreign ministers from the two military blocs and a consultative conference of NATO and Warsaw Pact member-nations.

Yesterday Romania did not attend a sudden and unexpected top level ideological meeting of communist nations which was held in Moscow under the chairmanship of Konstantin Chernenko to discuss political and propagandistic action to take in the aftermath of the halt in the Geneva arms talks.

Ceausescu said that this was not the time to analyze how this grave moment was reached but to work to halt the arms race and create the conditions for a resumption of the negotiations on arms reductions. Romania is for the complete removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe and a generalized disarmament to be achieved in successive stages.

Antonio Rubbi, a member of Berlinguer's delegation here, told newsmen that Romanian and PCI Proposals were not identical but that they converged on the same objective. These proposals must not only be carried forward, Berlinguer told Ceausescu but must also find support among other forces to be effective. Both leaders voiced their common desire to consider proposals advanced from other quarters.

"The negative conclusion of the Geneva negotiations has not left us resigned to face the worst," the PCI secretary said.

Ceausescu Hosts Lunch

AU101915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/12/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, gave a luncheon on December 10 for Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

The guests included Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache and other officials. Antonio Rubbi, member of the CC of the ICP, head of the ICP foreign section, and Ugo Badel, political columnist, special envoy of newspaper L'UNITA, were present.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Enrico Berlinguer proposed toasts during the luncheon that proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

CPSU ACTIVISTS FROM ARMENIA VISIT 25 NOV-5 DEC

AU091130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] A delegation of CPSU activists led by Comrade K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, visited our country for an exchange of experiences from 28 November to 5 December.

The Soviet guests conducted talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Bucharest municipal party committee, the Prahova County RCP committee, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and the leaderships of some creativity units, and visited industrial enterprises and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in Prahova and Brasov Counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

During the ensuing talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed their mutual desire to continue to develop relations between the two parties and countries in the interest of the Romanian and Soviet peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism. L.I. Boyko, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

AU101959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1228 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/12/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on Saturday, December 10, a delegation of the NODONG SINMUN newspaper, organ of the workers' Party of Korea, led by Kim Sok-Nae, deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper, who are paying a visit to Romania for an exchange of experience, at the invitation of SCINTEIA newspaper.

The chief delegate conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings of friendship and solidarity on behalf of Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the party and state leadership of that country.

While thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in his turn, friendly greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness to Kim Il-song and the party and state leadership as well as wishes of progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly Korean people.

On that occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview with the NODONG SINMUN newspaper.

ENACHE RECEIVES POLISH CULTURE MINISTER

AU091714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1983 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, received on December 9 Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and arts of the Polish People's Republic, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk on the occasion the possibilities were pointed out of further developing the Romanian-Polish relations of collaboration in culture and the arts.

The interview, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

While in Romania, the Polish minister saw round cultural and arts establishments in the capital and in Brasov municipality and met representatives of the Romanian arts and culture.

URSU MEETS AUSTRIAN, IAEA OFFICIALS IN VIENNA

AU102256 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 10/12/1983 -- In Vienna Dr Heinz Fischer, Austria's federal minister of science and research, and Professor Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of Romania's National Council for Science and Technology had an interview.

On the occasion they reviewed the stage attained by and the prospects of the cooperation ventures in the field of scientific and technological reserach between relevant institutions of the two countries, that proceed according to programmes agreed upon during summit interviews and talks.

Recorded with satisfaction were the results marked in domains of mutual interest and it was stressed that the two countries, considering the resources and expereince they had, could attain a high level of cooperation in such domains as chemistry, physics, power engineering and the alternative energy sources, agriculture and medicine. To that end, they agreed on the organization in 1984 of meetings within the Joint Romanian-Austrian Commission on Cooperation in Science and Technology. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Elena Ceausescu D., Eng., deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the federal minister for science and research of Austria.

In Vienna, Professor Ion Ursu, member of the Scientific Consultative Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency, who attends the committee's proceedings, also had interviews with Dr. Hans Blix, IAEA director-general, with other executives of the organization, with representatives of scientists of the IAEA member-countries, and examined actions of the agency meant to contribute to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, to the strengthening of the international cooperation in that domain. At the same time, they analyzed aspects of the collaboration on multiple planes in nuclear energy between Romania and the IAEA.

Talks were conducted with sicentists in Austria, with representatives of the Academy and to Higher Learning Institutions, in domains of mutual interest, within which stress was laid on the imperious need for taking actions toward developing the cooperation and building a climate of peace, understanding and respect among peoples.

CEAUSESCU, ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN EXCHANGE MESSAGES

AU102204 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] An exchange of messages took place in Buenos Aires between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Argentinian nation.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, sincere congratulations and friendly greetings were extended, together with best wishes for success and personal happiness on taking over the office of president of the Argentinian nation. Romania's desire was expressed that the two countries should continue to take joint action to develop Romanian-Argentinian friendly relations at all levels, especially in trade exchange, economic cooperation, and in cooperation between Romania and Argentina in the international arena for a policy of peace and international security.

President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin expressed warm thanks for the message and asked that friendly greetings be conveyed to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for well-being and progress to the friendly Romanian people. He expressed the Argentinian Government's desire to develop relations with Romania at all levels.

The exchange of messages took place when President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin received Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal representative at the ceremony of the investiture of the new Argentinian president.

AGERPRES ON ENERGY STRATEGY THROUGH 1990

AU091717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1510 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1983 -- Starting from the general targets of its economic development in the current stage, which is decisive for its transition to the group of medium-developed countries, Romania is carrying into effect an extensive programme providing for a rise in the production of energy carriers and a continuous reduction of the specific consumption of fuel, concomitantly with the expansion and improvement of the national electric grid system.

Romania's energy strategy over 1983-1990 places emphasis on the intensified use of solid fuel, the expansion of construction works on waterpower stations, the acceleration of the execution operations on nuclear power plants and the broader utilization of reusable and new resources, the consumption of oil products and natural gas being cut to a mini-minimum.

Electric power production is estimated to increase by about 13 per cent in 1985 and by 30-33 per cent in 1990 as against 1981.

The guidelines set as far as the ensurance and use of primary energy are concerned imply a series of changes in the structure of electric power generation. The development of the production of energy in general and of the energy generated on the basic of water, coal, oil shales and nuclear resources in particular will lead, by the end of the ongoing decade -- during which Romania is resolved to become energy self-sufficient -- to a rise in the share of the primary energy transformed into electric power to almost reach the level attained in the economically developed countries.

The growth of the production of waterpower will provide for a twofold rise in the index of utilization of the national waterpower potential until 1990. In view is that the installed generating capacity of waterpower stations in this quinquennium should increase by about 2,500 mw and by another 3,600 mw over 1986-1990.

The expanded use of coal and oil shales in thermo-electric plants has resulted in an almost twofold rise in the production of coal-generated electric power over 1981-1985. It will amount to 34.8 billion kwh at the end of this five-year plan period.

With a view to ensuring the development of electric and thermal power in the stations fueled on coal, as well as to covering the other consumption requirements in the economy, lignite and brown coal extraction will rise by 115 per cent in 1985 and by almost 180 per cent at the end of the current decade as compared with the achievements scored this year.

The provisions for the development of nuclear power engineering envisage the building of three nuclear power plants, which will allow Romania to benefit, in 1990, from a nuclear production capacity of 25 billion lei kwh annually.

The utilization of reusable energy resources in economic processes, the rise in the contribution made by the new energy resources are other major targets under the Romanian energy programme. The contribution made by these resources to meeting consumption requirements in the economy will increase by over 60 per cent in 1985 and by 3.3-3.6 times at the end of the decade.

The production of thermal power and the satisfaction of the economy's heat requirements make the theme of another distinct chapter of the national energy programme. At the end of this five-year plan period, the use of oil products for thermal power supply will be virtually renounced.

Following the development of heat-generating electric plants, the share of thermal energy produced on the basis of coal and oil shales will increase from only 10.4 per cent in 1981 to 29.3 per cent in 1985 and to more than 57 per cent in 1990.

At present, as a result of the dramatic lowering of the discharge of the Danube and of the inland rivers, the national electric grid systems is under strain encountering difficulties as far as the satisfaction of energy requirements at peak-load is concerned. To correct this state of affairs, firm measures were taken to cut back on non-technological, public and household consumption of electric power.

NICU CEAUSESCU ELECTED LEADER OF YOUTH UNION

AU101831 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpt] A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] took place today. The plenary session was attended by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

As the first point of the agenda, the UCY Central Committee plenary session discussed certain organizational matters.

The plenary session decided to relieve Comrade Pentelimon Gavanescu as first secretary of the UCY Central Committee. Comrade Nico Ceausescu was unanimously elected as first secretary of the UCY Central Committee.

The plenary session also relieved Comrade Mihai Hirjau and Ioana Lancranjan as secretaries of the UCY Central Committee and elected Comrade Elena Ciocan, Alexandru Diaconescu, and Floarea Voinea as secretaries.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 15 DEC

AU081928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1983 -- The Bureau of Romania's Grand National Assembly has decided that proceedings in plenum of the Eighth Session of the country's parliament be resumed on December 15, 1983.

BRIEFS

SOVIET JOURNALISTS PROTOCOL -- A protocol was signed in Moscow on cooperation in 1984 between the Council of Journalists of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Union of Journalists. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 83 p 6 AU]

CSSR GOODS PROTOCOL -- Following negotiations in Prague, a protocol on mutual goods exchanges and payments for 1984 was signed between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR. The volume of mutual goods deliveries envisaged by the protocol shows an increase compared with exchanges in 1983, thus ensuring the development of trade between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 83 AU]

SFRY GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL -- Belgrade, AGERPRES 8/12/1983 -- A protocol was signed in Belgrade concerning the exchange of goods and services between Romania and Yugoslavia in 1984, that stipulates further enhancement and diversification of the trade exchanges, economic cooperation and collaboration between economic units in the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 8 Dec 83 AU]

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION ON ECONOMY

LD101556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session last night the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Zvone Dragan, was informed of the results of work to date on coordination in the committees of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly of the draft resolution on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in 1984 and the accompanying documents. It was stated, according to the announcement of the Federal Secretariat for Information, that important results in coordinating and reconciling stands have been achieved and that a large part of the draft resolution and other documents has been agreed and stands brought closer on many questions. With regard to open and unreconciled questions, the representatives of the Federal Executive Council have given the necessary and essential explanations in the committees of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Thus the conditions have been created for reaching timely agreement on the remaining questions in the second round of coordination and for adopting on time the documents on the conditions of economic activity in the coming year. The council charged the competent federal organs with intensifying the work on open questions so that the Federal Executive Council can adopt its stands following the sessions of the republican and provincial assemblies, as the basis for the second round of coordination in the committees of the SFRY Assembly.

The Federal Executive Council examined the proposals of the assemblies of the republics and provinces on the bill on changes and amendments to the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with other countries and the comments on the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the draft law on changes and amendments of the law on payments in convertible currencies, and adopted its stands on these. Tomorrow the coordination of these regulations will continue in the Committee for Economic Relations of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

TRIAL OF 11 'IRREDENTISTS' OPENS IN PRISTINA

AU091738 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Dec 83 p 5

[S. Haderdjonaj report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Dec -- A trial of 11 members of a hostile illegal organization who acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has begun before the five-man bench of the Pristina District Court, presided over by Judge Ahmet Ahmeti.

The following defendants are in the dock: Bajrus Dzemalji, student from the village of Kamena Glava near Urosevac; Rahim Sadiku, journalist from the same village; Gurselj Sulejmani, student from Kosovska Vitina; Ahmet Demiri, agricultural technician from Gnjilane; Saban Isufi, student from the village of Kamena Glava; Fadilj Hisaj, from Stagovo near Kacanik; Gani Baliju, from the village of Vidusic near Titova Mitrovica; Fetah Bitici, from Pristina; Rizah Lapastica, worker from Ajvalija near Pristina; Ramadan Veliu, student from the village of Topla near Urosevac; and Nazife Dzemalji, student, sister of the first accused.

The accused Muhamer Sabani did not appear at the trial and is on the run.

According to Resad Milaku, deputy public prosecutor, who presented the indictment, in the fall of 1981 Bajrus Dzemalji formed an illegal hostile group which acted on the platform of the so-called "Group of the Marxist-Leninist Kosovo." As members, he engaged the accused Muhamer Sabani, Rahim Sadiku, and Gurselj Sulejamani.

Their total hostile activity, Milaku pointed out, was aimed at destroying our self-managing system with a view to declaring Kosovo a republic that would be joined by all territories inhabited by Albanians.

They all had aliases and worked on spreading anti-Yugoslav sentiments among the masses. Moreover, Rahim Sadiku, journalist, wrote a special article for LIRIA magazine last year, illustrated by Muhamer Sabani.

The first three accused were heard at the main hearing on the first day of the trial. The first accused, Bajrus Dzemalji, confessed to hostile activity and added that he is a nationalist and irredentist and that he will struggle "until Kosovo becomes a republic," by which he made it easier for the court to evaluate his hostile deed.

The trial continues tomorrow with testimonies of the other accused.

Prison Sentences Given

AU101949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Pristina, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- The bench of five judges of the Pristina District Court, chaired by Judge Ahmet Ahmeti, today pronounced prison terms of 1-14 years on a group of 11 members of a hostile organization which operated from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The first defendant, Bajrus Dzemalji, was sentenced to a 14-year prison term; Rahim Sadiku to a 10-year term, also with a ban on being a journalist for 5 years; Gurselj Sulejmani and Ramadan Veliu were sentenced to an 8-year imprisonment; Ahmet Demiri was sentenced to a 7-year imprisonment; Fadilj Hisaj and Saban Isufi to a 6-year imprisonment; while Gani Baliju and Fetah Bitici were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. The sister of the first defendant, Nazife Dzemalji, was sentenced to a 4-year imprisonment, and Rizah Lapastica to a 1-year imprisonment.

The bench of judges did not find it difficult to pass these sentences because during the 3-day trial the defendants fully confirmed with their testimony all counts of the indictment that they had belonged to an irredentist group since the fall of 1981, that they had connections with other hostile organizations, and that they wrote, distributed, and copied pamphlets and slogans. Most of them in court regretted this dirty work, except for the first defendant, Bajrus Dzemalji, his sister Nazife, and Gani Baliju, who despite their confession, once again confirmed that they belong to the most hardened irredentists.